

# Torn by Grief, Israel Pledges To Press On in Search for Peace

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — After the wrenching grief of Yitzhak Rabin's funeral and amid much lingering sorrow, both Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization pledged Tuesday to continue with the moves toward peace that cost Mr. Rabin his life and still breed extremism across the region.

One day after Mr. Rabin's burial, Israelis continued to converge on his grave at Mount Herzl Cemetery under gray and sometimes showery skies. Others lit candles outside his home and in the Tel Aviv square where he was shot Saturday night by a 25-year-old Israeli law student who told prosecutors he acted to protest the creation of a Palestinian state.

But, with Jerusalem suddenly emptied of the array of world leaders who came for the funeral, this was a day for many Israelis to try to absorb fully what had happened, of explaining it to the children and of getting back to the business of ordinary life in extraordinary times.

"With all the anger that people had toward each other, I can't believe that we have come to this," said Jackie Ben-Haim, a mother of three children aged 5, 2 and 11 months. "Some people are saying we'll get back to things and we'll be alright. But others are very worried about the future. People are trying to say: Let's use this for something positive."

Schools held special assemblies to explain the assassination and some teachers handed out copies of the peace song that Mr. Rabin had been singing at a huge, pro-peace rally in Tel Aviv minutes before he was killed. Children's programming on cable television was changed to permit scores of children to participate in talk shows about the assassination.

"At first it was strange to see how the little children were in shock," said presenter Michal Yannai. "They were exposed to TV all the time. Rabin had always been in their living room. They knew him and suddenly they were told he's inside a coffin. It worried them a lot. Suddenly they see the adults around them crying and they are even more scared."

In a further effort toward restoring what passes for normalcy, Israel eased restrictions on Palestinians entering their country from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Palestinians from those areas had been barred from Israel following the assassination, for the same security reasons that forced the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, to stay away from the funeral.

Mr. Arafat regretted that decision on Tuesday. "It

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Some of the thousands of Israeli mourners who paid their respects Tuesday at the grave in Jerusalem of their assassinated prime minister.

## Rabin's Widow Faults Extremists in Slaying

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — The widow of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Tuesday that the Likud Party leader, Benjamin Netanyahu, and other Israeli rightists had created the atmosphere that led to her husband's assassination by a religious fanatic.

Leah Rabin, in a series of radio and television interviews, blamed rightist lawmakers for giving violent speeches in Parliament and allowing outrageous incitement against her husband at rallies. There was a Likud rally in Jerusalem not too long ago, she recalled.

They put the figure of Yitzhak, my husband, in the uniform of a Nazi leader, and Mr. Netanyahu was

there. He later talked against it, but he was there and he didn't stop it."

In the interview, with ABC television, she also complained that her husband had been pictured as wearing a kaffiyeh like the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, and that no one had put a stop to it.

Mr. Netanyahu promptly dismissed the allegations, saying that it was "cynical incitement" to blame Likud supporters for the murder.

He said he had genuine, deep differences with Mr. Rabin and the late leader's center-left government on how best to make peace with the Palestinians, but that he had never advocated political violence.

"No one in Israel has stood more than I," he said

"facing demonstrators shouting 'Rabin is a traitor,' 'Rabin is a murderer' and shouting them down, forcefully silencing them on every occasion that I was there."

"Therefore these attempts now to make political hay out of this, to try to say it's the responsibility of the Likud is like asking whether Lee Harvey Oswald was a Republican or a Democrat and then blaming the party," Mr. Netanyahu said.

But Mr. Rabin's widow, asked in a CNN television interview whether she held Mr. Netanyahu responsible, said: "I do blame him."

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## Chirac Forces Shake-Up in Drive Toward Austerity

### Top Posts Unchanged As Juppé Shapes Plan To Meet EU Criteria

By William Drozdzik  
Washington Post Service

PARIS — President Jacques Chirac dissolved the government Tuesday after it had served less than six months in office and reappointed Prime Minister Alain Juppé to head a tighter, streamlined ruling team.

However, the most senior government positions, including finance, foreign and defense ministers, remain unchanged.

Mr. Chirac's decision to reshuffle one of the shortest-lived governments in recent French history came after his popularity appeared to hit record lows. An opinion poll released this week showed barely 14 percent of voters approved his work.

After an energetic start, Mr. Chirac's presidency has floundered amid mounting discontent with his failure to fulfill campaign promises of lower taxes and bountiful jobs. Nearly two-thirds of French voters now oppose his decision to resume nuclear testing in the South Pacific.

In response to widening rifts within the ruling center-right majority, the new team

Shake-up halves the size of France's government. Page 5.

includes several supporters of Mr. Chirac's fellow Gaullist rival for the presidency, former Prime Minister Edouard Balladur.

Presidential aides said the cabinet shake-up was designed to give Mr. Juppé greater authority in pushing through tough austerity measures in coming months so that France can slash its deficits and meet the criteria required for a single European currency by 1999.

Members of the conservative majority welcomed the government downsizing as a necessary step to deliver a more coherent message of reform, but the opposition Socialists saw it as a sign of his growing desperation.

Last week Mr. Chirac announced an abrupt reversal of his economic policy, giving highest priority for the next two years to cutting deficits instead of creating jobs. The choice was made, aides said, after Mr. Chirac concluded that missing the boat on a single currency would have ruinous consequences for France's relations with Germany and European unity.

Mr. Juppé's own popularity has suffered even more than Mr. Chirac's. He was nearly forced to resign last month by a bousing scandal over sweetheart rent deals on city-owned apartments for himself and family members. After Mr. Juppé announced that he would voluntarily move out, a prosecutor let him off with a stiff reprimand.

The government reshuffle comes just days before Mr. Juppé is scheduled to unveil draconian proposals to slash the costs of France's extensive state welfare system. Unions are warning of strikes. The government has vowed to eliminate a \$13 billion social security debt in two years.

## Germans Open Door to Retail Revolution

Agence France-Press

BONN — Leaders of Germany's governing center-right coalition announced Tuesday that they had reached agreement on relaxing the country's highly restrictive shop-opening hours, heralding a mini-revolution in social habits.

New trading laws, expected to take effect in mid-1996, are likely to be welcomed by the many people whose working times coincide with the present hours.

Economics Minister Günter Rexrodt, of the Free Democratic Party, presented the agreement as a major breakthrough. It was also welcomed by the German chambers of trade and commerce. But the enthusiasm was dampened somewhat by Labor Minister Norbert Blum, who said that Christian Union deputies wanted further discussions.

The country's main retail trade union opposed the accord as contrary to its members' interests. Owners of small shops also fear an adverse effect on their livelihood.

The current laws, limiting total weekly store opening time to 68.5 hours, generally date from 1956 and are among the most restrictive in Western Europe.

Under the agreement, stores would be able to stay open from 6:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. Monday to Friday. This compares with 7:00 A.M. to 6:30 P.M. at present except on Thursdays, when they may stay open until 8:30 P.M.

It is also proposed that on Saturdays shops be allowed to stay open from 6:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M., and that regional authorities be empowered to authorize closure up to two hours later. At present, stores must close at 2:00 P.M. on Saturdays, except for the first Saturday of the month and the four Saturdays before Christmas.

## Fuji Bank Plans to Clear Its Books of Bad Loans

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Fuji Bank, one of Japan's largest commercial banks, will write off all the problem loans it has extended to the country's indebted housing-loan companies by March, Fuji's president said Tuesday.

The move will make Fuji the first major Japanese bank to declare its intention to rid itself of the bad loans in one lump sum. Commercial banks, which lent billions of dollars to the housing lenders, or *jusen*, then saw many of the loans go bad when Japan's real-estate boom ended, had been expected to take several years to write off the loans.

Fuji's president, Toru Hashimoto, who is also chairman of the Federation of Japan Bankers' Associations, called on other banks to take similar action.

"It's better to write off bad loans to the housing lenders at one time because it will increase the transparency of Japanese banks," Mr. Hashimoto said. "Banks that can't afford to do so should be able to choose to write off their loans over several years."

Mr. Hashimoto also said Fuji Bank was considering possible future mergers with other Japanese banks.

Separately, Nomura Securities, Daiwa Bank's largest shareholder, was cool to the idea of proposed merger between Daiwa and Sumitomo Bank. (Page 13.)

Fuji has not disclosed the amount of problem loans it has extended to the *jusen*. Mr. Hashimoto said the bank would incur pretax losses through a one-time write-off of the loans, though he acknowledged some banks might. He also said there was a danger some banks might see their capital fall to below 8 percent of their assets, which would violate requirements of the Bank for International Settlements, which regulates banks internationally.

Still banks might have to take such a bold step to dispose of the bad loans once and for all, he said. Bad loans are defined as those that are in default, those in which

interest payments have been delayed or in which the lenders have accepted lower interest rates.

Japan's eight housing lenders are saddled with more than 7 trillion yen (\$67.3 billion) in irrecoverable loans. Japan's top 21 banks have lent a total of 5.1 trillion yen to the housing lenders, but they have not individually disclosed how much in bad loans they are carrying.

The Finance Ministry estimates that Japanese financial institutions are carrying more than 40 trillion yen in bad loans, about half of which are being held by the commercial banks.

On Monday, executives of Sanwa Bank, Industrial Bank of Japan and Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank met key members of the ruling coalition's special task force on the bad-loan issue.

"There were no specific talks about when we will write off the bad debt to the housing lenders," said a spokesman for one of the three banks, who declined to be named. "But we want to get rid of the nonperforming loans as soon as possible because the issue has become a focus of overseas concern about Japanese banks."

The Finance Ministry, which regulates Japanese banks, supports early write-offs.

"If banks can define how much they lost at the housing lenders by March 1996, it's likely some will dispose of them at one time," said Shizuharu Kubono, director of the coordination division of the ministry's banking bureau. "And if the volume of the write-offs is large, it's likely they will report pretax losses."

## Algerian's Arrest Sought by France

Agence France-Press

PARIS — France issued an international arrest warrant Tuesday for an Algerian reportedly under detention in Britain and suspected of masterminding a wave of bombings in France over the past three months, judicial sources said.

The warrant was issued against Abdelkader Benouis, alias Abou Fares. It cites his alleged role in a bombing Oct. 6 at the Maison Blanche station of the Paris Metro. France has been rocked by eight bombings or attempted bombings since late July that have left seven people dead and more than 200 wounded.

French authorities have blamed Algerian Muslim fundamentalists trying to end French support for the military-backed government in Algeria. A French magistrate was in London on Tuesday after the arrest of several suspects there.

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Yen +2%	1.2164	previous close	1.2143
DM	1.581		1.5804
Pound	103.015		103.35
Yen	1.6825		4.8815

## AGENDA



A supporter watching speakers at a Communist rally in Moscow on Tuesday.

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## From Racing to Ravioli: Italian Scions Settle Down

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

PARMA, Italy — Paolo Barilla was born an heir to Europe's biggest pasta empire. But from his childhood soapbox derby days, his passion was always Formula One racing, not ravioli.

One racing, not ravioli. His grandfather founded Barilla SpA in 1877 and Paolo's brothers were lured into the \$2 billion company by their father. Paolo built a career driving at tracks like Le Mans in France and Monza in Italy, and for the Toyota Motor Corp. in Japan.

Then, one day in 1990, he decided it was time to go home. "I felt an attraction for the family business," said Paolo Barilla, who is now 34. "I was curious about it. My father always believed that whatever comes naturally and is not forced puts down the deepest roots." Three years later, his father died, and he and his brothers Guido and Luca took over.

Paolo Barilla's return to the family fold is part of a

much larger generational changing of the guard in Italian business, which, more than industry in almost any other European country, is dominated by families. Except for the huge but inefficient state sector, virtually all Italian companies, even giants like the Fiat auto group, the Pirelli rubber company and the Olivetti computer maker, are controlled and run by families.

Fiat, Pirelli and Olivetti were all founded during Italy's 19th-century industrialization. And some economic historians trace the strong family tradition in Italian business to the great families of the Renaissance, like the Chigis of Genoa and the Medicis of Florence.

But most of the 3,500 private-sector companies active today were created during the rebuilding of Italy's economy after World War II. With the founders now aging, analysts estimate that one-third of them will have to find successors within the next five years.

The search for new leadership comes at a time when Italian companies, as firms elsewhere, are having to come to grips with the globalization of markets.

It is not that leaders in the older generation were global slouches. They sold shoes and clothing, machine tools and packaging equipment in foreign markets, but they usually did so in broken English and rarely dreamed of building factories outside Italy. The sons and daughters have been trained abroad, speak fluent English and maybe one or two other foreign languages, and think readily about manufacturing in other countries.

So pronounced is the generational shift that Bocconi University, Italy's leading business school, started a special program in 1991 to train the sons and daughters of graying business owners.

"If a father is successful, that usually means he's a strong personality with a very elevated ego," said Guido Corbetta, who helped design the three-week program. "That causes psychological problems."

Members of the younger generation at big Italian companies often go outside Italy for their business degrees and then get hands-on training at high-profile positions within the business before taking over.

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## High Times in Amsterdam / Debating Curbs on Cannabis

## Dutch Tolerance for Drugs Irks Neighbors

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

AMSTERDAM — The throbbing jukebox, the boisterous billiards game and the heterosexual hustle at the juke bar seem like typical scenes at any popular watering hole for young people. But one glance at the menu tells why the Netherlands' largest city still rates as a prime laboratory for the counterculture.

A visitor looking for a late-afternoon boost might try a steaming cup of Space Tea. Or for a dessert that's truly out of this world, the Space Mushroom Pie. Those who want to light up a joint and groove on the music have a selection of marijuana with names like Purple Skunk, Swazi or Sputnik, freely sold over the counter to anyone over the age of 18.

Ever since the Netherlands decriminalized the use of soft drugs by passing its so-called "Opium Law" in 1976, "coffee shops" like Smokey's and the Bulldog have proliferated like wild mushrooms, serving students and musicians, policemen and politicians who can indulge their taste in dope by buying up to 30 grams of cannabis in the form of marijuana or hashish without fear of prosecution. (Despite its name, the law did not legalize opium.)

The Dutch government says that this policy of tolerating soft drugs has protected a generation of young people from being drawn into the hazardous milieu of cocaine and heroin.

But what the Dutch consider an enlightened approach to the vexing drug debate has angered France, Germany and Belgium. As borders become more porous within the single market of the 15-nation European Union, the Netherlands' neighbors have complained that their young people are becoming avid drug tourists, bringing back ever-larger quantities of dope from their excursions to Dutch coffee shops. And the Dutch government has proposed some mild restraints on the trade.

An alarming rise in drug use among young people in France has been attributed by some sociologists to despair about the future in a society with 12 percent unemployment. One in four people under 25 cannot find work. But President Jacques Chirac has placed the blame squarely on what he sees as the lax Dutch attitude toward drugs.

During a state dinner for European Union leaders this year, Mr. Chirac lambasted the Dutch prime minister, Wim Kok, saying he had allowed his country to become a major distribution point for both hard and soft drugs throughout Europe. "Either you get tough and change your policies, or I will shut the border," Mr. Chirac warned.

That, in turn, irritated many Amsterdamers, who staunchly support their dual-track drug policy and other social experiments.

"We are always being accused of being a permissive society, but it is a tradition that we are very proud of," said Paul Vasseur, the city's chief drug policy coordinator. "This is the place that offered safe haven to French Huguenots and Portuguese Jews when other European societies wanted to persecute them. The same sense of righteousness applies to our approach toward drugs, which we prefer to treat as a health problem and not a criminal one."

Officials say the success of its policy is reflected in the sharp decline of young people using hard drugs: only 2 percent of Dutch addicts are under 22 years of age, compared with 14 percent a decade ago. The country's addict population has dropped



Customers smoking cigarettes spiked with hashish at the Bulldog coffee shop in Amsterdam.

by a third, to 25,000 heavy users of cocaine and heroin, or 1.6 per 1,000 inhabitants. Other European countries have twice that level, and in the United States it is six times greater.

"Our coffee shops have the advantage of shielding young people from the delinquency that surrounds the sale of hard drugs in the streets," Jakob Kohnstamm, senior director of drug enforcement at the Interior Ministry, said in an interview. "We believe in the separation of drug markets, and we go after criminals who peddle hard drugs. But there is a strong demand for soft drugs that exists all over the world, and in Holland, we prefer to recognize this demand rather than to suppress it."

Some Dutch police organizations even favor a more radical policy of legalizing drugs completely to push criminal rackets out of the business, but Dutch politicians fear this would breach international drug control treaties. Broad legalization has been endorsed in the United States by such conservatives as the columnist William F. Buckley and former Secretary of State George P. Shultz, and the view enjoys growing support in the Netherlands.

After taking a closer look at the problem, however, the Dutch government acknowledged that its neighbors had a point about the exports. The flourishing coffee shops had grown to nearly 2,000 establishments serving as primary transit points for the soft-drug trade in Europe. "Nederweed," or home-grown cannabis nurtured in greenhouses with high-powered lights, had become such a booming cottage industry that an estimated 35,000 Dutch citizens were now cultivating pot for export sales exceeding hundreds of millions of dollars.

"When I took office nearly two years ago, there were no regulations at all on the coffee shops," said Amsterdam's mayor, Schelte Paal. "Now we want to trim all purchases back to no more than five grams."

Hoping to appease its neighbors abroad while not antagonizing a powerful lobby of 675,000 regular joint smokers at home, the Dutch center-left government has opted for delicate compromise in the first major overhaul of the nation's drug policy in nearly 20 years.

The "adjustments" to be put before Parliament next month include a reduction in the number of coffee shops and the amount of marijuana sold to each buyer; deportation of tourists who break the drug law; cross-border cooperation to stop international drug trafficking; and new restrictions on the large-scale production of the marijuana that has become such a cash crop in the Netherlands.

Already, there are doubts about the feasibility of any crackdown, however mild, in a country that has embraced cannabis as a vital part of its culture and economy.

"It's a fairy tale," said Wim van der Camp, health spokesman for the opposition Christian Democrats. "Will 10 plants be O.K., but with 11 you go to jail and for 200 you get life imprisonment? It's ridiculous."

Mr. Kohnstamm — who as part of an exchange program once worked as an adviser to Bill Clinton when he was governor of Arkansas — sighed about the debate.

"We are a small country and we have to get along with our neighbors," he said. "But we also hate hypocrisy and have no intention of shutting down the coffee shops, because we think they serve a useful purpose. Besides, we like our leaders to admit that they inhale."

## COMING UP

The Orthodox Church, which has played a central role in history and culture across a region from St. Petersburg to Jerusalem, is at a turning point, one brought on by the collapse of Communism.

Independence? Not So Fast  
Its Advocates in Taiwan Mute Their CallBy Keith B. Richburg  
Washington Post Service

TAIPEI — At a Chicago-style sports bar with a buffalo head on the wall and American beer on tap, Lisa Wang, a 21-year-old public relations manager, anxiously sought a new-comer's opinion on a matter that requires constant reassurance.

"Which do you think is better," she asked, "Taiwan, or mainland China?"

"I think Taiwan is very good," she said firmly, answering her own question. But when asked her opinion on the burning issue of the day here — whether Taiwan should declare formal independence from the mainland — she paused.

"Independence, yes," she said. "But not fighting. I think the mainland government is very cruel. But I don't want to see fighting. I think bloodshed would be terrible."

Her words echoed what seems to be the most common sentiment around Taiwan — independence, fine, but not at the risk of provoking a potentially destructive confrontation with China. It is a view borne out in most public opinion polls.

The fear of provoking China makes campaigning a hard sell for the opposition parties, especially the Democratic Progressives, the party mostly identified by its pro-independence stand. With legislative elections scheduled for Dec. 2, and presidential elections three months later, Progressive candidates have been forced to tone down their independence message in an effort to win over fearful and fretful voters like Lisa Wang — and analysts say the ruling Kuomintang is unlikely to be dislodged.

"It's true, common people are a little bit worried about this thing," said the Progressives' presidential candidate, Peng Ming-min, who spent more than two decades in exile for advocating independence. Mr. Peng is mired in last place among four presidential candidates hoping to oust the popular incumbent, Lee Teng-hui of the Nationalist Party, or Kuomintang, who is running for re-election in March. And in an interview, Mr. Peng conceded that running as a pro-independence candidate is a tough challenge given the current popular mood.

"People think if we become independent, China will attack," Mr. Peng said.

"I don't think it's very realistic to think that China would launch a full-scale military assault on Taiwan. But you can't explain this kind of complicated situation."

Mr. Peng and most of the Progressive legislative candidates have dropped their call for a formal declaration of independence. Instead they now say that Taiwan is already "de facto" independent, so all that is needed is to change the country's name from Republic of China, and to alter the constitution to renounce the Taipei government's claim to sovereignty over all the territory of China.

The candidates also say that Taiwan should pursue international contacts and raise the island's global profile by, for example, lobbying for a seat at the United Nations and in other world organizations.

The trouble for the government's opponents is that many of those global initiatives already are being taken by Mr. Lee, the country's first native Taiwanese president. Mr. Lee has pursued an aggressive diplomacy aimed at breaking Taiwan's isolation, including his groundbreaking trip to the United States last June that angered China and prompted it to test

missiles off Taiwan's coast. But China's muscle-flexing appears to have backfired: rather than intimidating Taiwanese into not supporting Mr. Lee, he emerged more popular than ever.

In the process, Mr. Lee has managed to take over the center ground in the independence debate: walking independently and talking independently without actually uttering the word "independence."

Mr. Lee's balancing act has frustrated his political rivals in Taiwan as well. In their legislative campaign, the Progressives have been reduced to using a mundane, almost pleading slogan, "Give Us a Chance."

The Kuomintang will probably win the most seats and maintain its majority in the 153-seat national legislature, analysts here say, but it will be a substantially weakened majority, and the party's 50-year dominance of politics will be loosened considerably with more opposition members helping to set the agenda.

The Progressives are expected to end up with about 50 seats, the number they have now, while the biggest gainers in the December elections are expected to be the candidates of the anti-independence New Party, which is expected to double or even triple the seven seats it now holds.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

## Eurotunnel Mark: The Millionth Car

CALAIS, France — Eurotunnel, the beleaguered operator of the debt-ridden tunnel linking England and France, celebrated the passage Tuesday of the millionth passenger vehicle since the service began last December.

It took more than six months to reach the 500,000 milestone, on June 27.

Eurotunnel reported a total of 124,162 cars and buses transported by "Le Shuttle" in October, a 14 percent jump in tourist-vehicle traffic over the previous month. The company estimates that 6 million passengers have traveled through the tunnel (AFP).

## Cambodia to Light Up Angkor Wat

SIEM REAP, Cambodia — The government signed two multimillion dollar contracts Tuesday with a Malaysian company for a new development zone here and a sound and light show at the nearby 12th-century temple of Angkor Wat.

Under the agreements, YTL Bhd. will build and operate the \$20 million dollar sound and light show at the temple that will take guests through a night-time walking tour of the vast complex, stopping at various points to hear recorded voices and sounds describing its history.

The tour, which will be held three times a night, will end in front of the temple at a 500-seat amphitheater with a grand finale of laser lights and music. The show, scheduled to begin operation in January 1998, is expected to attract at least 20,000 people per year, the Tourism Ministry said. (AFP)

## Iberia Sees No Relief on Pilots' Strike

MADRID — Spain's state-run Iberia airlines, awaiting European Union approval for aid it deems crucial for survival, said Tuesday that prospects were poor for ending a pilots' strike that has cost the airline 2.4 billion pesetas (\$20 million) since a series of eight one-day walkouts began last week.

An Iberia spokesman said the airline had lost 600 million pesetas to 700 million pesetas each day of the strike since the SEPLA pilots union began its protest against what it sees as management's failure to carry out restructuring plans.

Management and pilots were still far apart Tuesday on how to resolve the conflict, he said. Walt Disney Co. and the Japanese operator of Tokyo Disneyland plan to build a new Disney theme park in Tokyo. It will open around the end of the year 2000, the companies said Tuesday. Tentatively named "Tokyo DisneySea," the park would include a luxury hotel and attractions based on Disney themes related to the sea — from a Mediterranean harbor to an American waterfront, a rain forest and the world of the Arabian nights. (Reuters)

Hanoi is to get a state-of-the-art German-made elevated railway system, an official newspaper reported Tuesday. But diplomats at the German Embassy expressed surprise at the news, saying that while a German company had made the proposal it was "still only a proposal as far as we are aware." (Reuters)

## Correction

An article in last weekend's editions about Argentina's agreement to return the accused former Nazi Erich Priebke to Italy, wrongly reported the fate of General Eberhard von Mackensen and Lieutenant General Kurt Malzer. Their death sentences were commuted.

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Australia's Booming Opium Trade  
It's Legal, and Canberra Wants More of the MarketBy Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune

WESTBURY, Australia — In a few weeks, plots of farmland around this quiet country town will be ablaze with the pink and mauve colors of opium poppy flowers.

Tourists will admire the display; some may even ignore warning signs and climb protective fences to steal a few of the forbidden flowers. And if the past is any guide, there will be some small-scale theft by local drug abusers as well.

But officials, growers and drug companies emphasize that the poppy production around Westbury and other regions of northern and central Tasmania is far removed from the illicit trade in heroin — derived largely from opium grown in parts of Asia and the Middle East — although the plant, *Papaver somniferum*, is of the same species.

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With the United States in the midst of reviewing a trade regulation that guarantees that 80 percent of all imports of legal opiates come from India and Turkey, Australia is arguing that it should be given better access to the U.S. market because of its record as a secure and reliable supplier.

Australia, which started its commercial opium poppy industry in 1970, is already the world's largest legal producer of morphine, codeine and other painkilling extracts from the poppy plant.

Tasmania, an island 240 kilometers (150 miles) off the southeast corner of the Australian mainland, is the only state in Australia that is allowed to cultivate opium poppies.

Tasmania is like "a fortress with a big moat around it," said Brian Hartnett, director of marketing and supply at Tasmanian Alkaloids, a unit of the U.S.-based pharmaceutical giant Johnson & Johnson. "A major diversion of opium would be extremely difficult here."

The United States is the biggest importer of opium, accounting for about a quarter of the global trade in controlled drugs. The imports were valued at about \$160 million 1994.

The U.S. regulation giving 80 percent of that business in Turkey and India was intended

to discourage illegal opium production in those countries. It has been in effect since 1982.

Western narcotics agents say that while it may have helped Turkey keep illicit output under control, up to 30 percent of India's authorized annual crop is diverted into the underground drug trade.

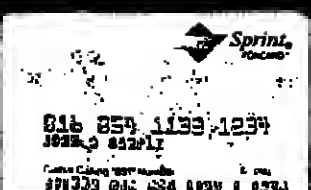
Julian Green, chairman of Tasmania's Poppy Advisory and Control Board, which supervises the Australian industry, said the United States should phase out the 1982 regulation.

"It has not brought discipline to the Indian industry as it was supposed to do," he said. "Instead, it's an incentive to excess production."

Properly controlled, the opium poppy yields essential painkilling drugs and antitoxins. Doctors say that no other analgesic rivals morphine's ability to relieve severe pain, while codeine tablets offer relief from headaches and other relatively minor ailments for many millions of people.

The opium poppy plant extract is used to make an antidote to overdoses of heroin and other narcotics.

"Poppies are like fire and water," said Stan Blake, a senior inspector for Tasmania's Poppy Advisory and Control Board. "They can be our greatest friend or our worst enemy."

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## THE AMERICAS

## Chrétien Intruder Is Charged in Ottawa

By Clyde H. Farnsworth  
New York Times Service

TORONTO — A knife-wielding intruder has been charged with trying to murder Prime Minister Jean Chrétien at his official Ottawa residence early Sunday, raising questions about the security arrangements for the Canadian leader.

André Dallaire, 34, a convenience store clerk from the Montreal suburb of Longueuil, was charged Monday. He could

face life in prison, which means 25 years before consideration of parole.

It was about 2:45 A.M. on Sunday when Aline Chrétien rose from bed to investigate noises in the hallway of the Ottawa White House. She saw a man carrying an open jackknife with a 4 1/2-inch blade.

She quickly retreated into the bedroom, locking two bedroom doors, to telephone for help. Her husband, still asleep, was awakened by the slamming

doors.

Mr. Chrétien credited his wife's "incredible sang-froid" with saving their lives.

"She said he had glasses and a mustache. And in six to 10 minutes — I don't know — the RCMP came on the second floor and arrested a man who had a jackknife, open, right at the door of our room."

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police patrol the grounds hourly from a guard house at the front gate, but are not inside

the house itself. The man apparently scaled a fence and threw a rock through the glass of a door to gain entrance.

The break-in has shocked Canadians, whose prime ministers do not usually face daily security threats, and brought red faces to the Mounties, whose job it is to protect the prime minister.

An Ottawa court ordered that Mr. Dallaire be held for 30 days of psychiatric testing before his trial begins.

## Cuba Plans Easier Way For Exiles To Visit

By Larry Rohrer  
New York Times Service

HAVANA — Seeking to improve relations with Cuban exiles it once derided as "worms" and "counterrevolutionaries," the Cuban government has announced measures that would make it easier for them to visit and invest in the island.

Under the new regulations, announced Monday by Roberto Robaina, the Cuban foreign minister, the 1.2 million Cubans living abroad will be able to apply for travel documents, renewable every two years, that will allow them to enter and leave the country as many times as they like.

While details remain to be worked out, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said that all people of Cuban descent would presumably be eligible for the new system, including those traveling on foreign passports and those who fled the country "illegally."

The measures were announced at the end of a government-sponsored conference, "The Nation and Migration," attended by 357 émigrés, who are now being courted by Cuba as a source of capital and investment.

Cuban-Americans have long criticized the cumbersome and costly process they endure to obtain permission to visit here. The issue had been raised at an earlier meeting last year, and Cuban officials describe the changes as a step to "normalization" of their relationship with the émigré community.

Many participants also complained of efforts by the Clinton administration to prevent them from attending the conference. Washington, they said, has refused to authorize a special license that would have exempted them from the long-standing American embargo on trade and travel to Cuba.

The United States strictly limits visits to Cuba by Americans, but the administration in recent months has endorsed "people-to-people" contact between Americans and Cubans as a way of fomenting political changes here, and many of those attending the conference said they were here with just that intention. Though denied the license, they were able to take advantage of new regulations that allow Cuban-Americans to visit once a year for emergency humanitarian reasons.



ELDER STATESMAN — Pierre Trudeau criticizing Quebec separatists in Ottawa for misrepresenting Canada's constitutional history. He was promoting a new book.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

## Benefits Are at Risk as Pool Of Veterans Starts to Shrink

Support for veterans' benefits may wane as the shrinking population of military veterans grows older, blacker, poorer and more female, according to the Cox News Service.

In 1970, with the United States still deeply involved in Vietnam and the all-volunteer force three years away, 13.6 percent of the U.S. population had served in the military. But then a professional military replaced the draft, and the country has not been in a major war in 20 years. By 2010, the proportion of veterans in the population is projected to have shrunk by half, to 6.7 percent. Already, for the first time in decades, a majority of the members of Congress are nonveterans.

Analysts predict that in the future, a much larger percentage of veterans will be minorities and women and come from low-income backgrounds.

## Short Takes

Allen Roses of the Duke University Medical Center, who in 1993 discovered a genetic

trait linked to Alzheimer's, says he has now figured out that it causes the disease by weakening the microscopic "plumbing" that carries nutrients to brain cells and flushes out the waste. He said the finding offers numerous possibilities for the development of drugs that might not "cure" the degenerative disease but could delay it for 20 years. That way, most people would not live long enough to get it.

The dry martini, that legendary cocktail of sophisticates from Robert Benchley to James Bond, appears to be making a comeback among young urban professionals, who also favor big-band music and expensive cigars. U.S. gin consumption last year was up by 2.7 percent, for the first time since 1990, according to industry figures. Mr. Benchley is credited with telling a friend coming in from the rain, "Now get yourself out of those wet things and into a dry martini."

Mike Marcotte risked his nose to help a skunk in distress. The skunk got its head caught in a jar while rooting through some garbage outside a supermarket. Fellow store employees phoned the police for help, but the Farmington, Maine, resident, saying he feared the animal would suffocate, gripped his teeth, reached down and tugged on the jar. It would not come loose. "I gave it another yank and it came off, and I took off," Mr. Marcotte said. The skunk lingered briefly, then ambled away without leaving its powerful spray behind.

International Herald Tribune

that Christopher Mackinney violated a state vandalism law or obstructed the police, the court said. (AP)

A man questioned in the Oklahoma City bombing has pleaded guilty to resisting arrest. Prosecutors agreed to drop a firearms charge in exchange for the resisting-arrest plea that Steven Garrett Colbern, 35, entered in U.S. District Court in Los Angeles. Mr. Colbern was arrested on May 12 in Oatman, Arizona, by federal agents investigating areas they believed the bombing suspect Timothy J. McVeigh had visited. A search of Mr. Colbern's bedroom and truck turned up weapons and two bags of ammonium nitrate, the type of fertilizer used in the Oklahoma City bomb that killed 169 people. (AP)

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## A Parks Giveaway?

WASHINGTON — In the huge budget reconciliation bill being finalized on Capitol Hill, there are not many areas where the administration believes Congress has not gone far enough. But the National Park Service concession-fees system is one of them.

Last year, the administration came close to winning congressional approval for a thorough overhaul of the system under which hotel operators, outfitters and hundreds of other businesses win the highly lucrative right to provide a vast variety of services to the public in 129 units of the National Park Service.

The House version of the reconciliation legislation, supported by the trade association of park concessioners, is designed to make the system more competitive. But critics in the environmental community and the park service itself say that the provisions fall far short of reform. (WP)

## Flanking the Treasury

WASHINGTON — House Republicans have devised a strategy they hope will increase their leverage over President

Bill Clinton in budget negotiations: tying the hands of his Treasury secretary.

Republican sources said Monday that House leaders were planning to impose detailed restrictions on Robert E. Rubin's authority to avert a federal default by tapping such government trust funds as Social Security and the federal employees pension plan. The restrictions would be attached to a bill allowing a temporary increase in government borrowing authority, legislation that would avert damage from the political wrangling over the budget.

Several of Mr. Rubin's predecessors have tapped such funds briefly in budget crises past, repaying the funds after political feuding had ended and the debt ceiling was increased. (WP)

## Hart Gives Up on Seat

DENVER — Gary Hart has abandoned an effort to reclaim the Senate seat he gave up nearly a decade ago, rival candidates for that seat have said.

"He said he was not running," said Phil Perrington, one of five candidates in the Democratic primary who attended a meeting led by Mr. Hart on Monday.

Mr. Hart, the Democratic front-runner in the 1988 presidential race until his

campaign was sunk by reports of his involvement with a model, Donna Rice, did not immediately return telephone calls.

Ten weeks ago, he began testing the waters for a political comeback. (NYT)

## Endorsement Holdout

WASHINGTON — Governor Steve Merrill of New Hampshire insists he has not decided to endorse anyone yet for president, although Republican sources say he has agreed to back Bob Dole.

"I wouldn't believe any reports about me coming from inside the Washington Beltway," the Republican governor told a New Hampshire newspaper Monday.

But two sources, one of them a prominent New Hampshire Republican, said Mr. Merrill had made his decision over the weekend and planned to announce it this week. (AP)

## Quote /Unquote

Vice President Al Gore on his Republican budget adversaries: "This Congress led by Newt Gingrich and Bob Dole is the most right-wing, extremist, anti-family Congress in the history of this country." (NYT)

## Sex Harassment Trial Shadows Navy Captain

Washington Post Service

U.S. Navy Secretary John H. Dalton has decided that a captain acquitted at a court-martial of having an "unduly familiar" relationship with a female subordinate should be denied promotion to rear admiral, according to congressional sources.

The case involves the former head of the navy's sexual harassment and equal opportunity office, Captain Everett L. Greene. Captain Greene, 47, became the highest-ranking navy officer to face a court-martial in more than five decades when he went to trial last month on charges that he sexually harassed his subordinate.

Captain Greene is one of two blacks on the navy's seven-man list to join the 220 admirals on active duty. The selection list had been forwarded to the Senate before Captain Greene was

charged. His selection was put on hold pending the outcome of the trial.

Mr. Dalton's recommendation now goes to Defense Secretary William J. Perry and then to President Bill Clinton, who is the only one who can remove his name from the selection list.

One navy official said Mr. Dalton had to decide not whether Captain Greene was guilty of a criminal offense but whether he had the "professional judgment" and "proper character to lead men and women" and whether navy leadership could have "trust and confidence in the individual."

A Senate source, making the same points, said it would have been particularly difficult for Captain Greene to garner the "trust and confidence" from his superiors following the trial's revelations.

## Fever No Longer a Mystery

The Associated Press

MANAGUA — The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has tentatively identified a mystery fever that has killed 16 people and infected 2,000 others in Nicaragua.

The agency diagnosed four cases of the disease as leptospirosis, Nicaragua's health minister, Federico Muñoz, said Monday.

He said the agency will conduct further tests to confirm the diagnosis.

Leptospirosis is an infectious disease transmitted from animals to humans. It can be treated with such antibiotics as penicillin.

Humans contract the disease through contact with the urine and feces of dogs, cows, rodents and other animals.

The disease produces chills, fever, headaches, body aches, bleeding from the lungs and swollen ribs.

## Bill Clinton Loses Election!

Wouldn't it be nice to see this headline on November 6, 1996?

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Phuket Yacht Club, Thailand

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Hotel Majapahit, Surabaya (1996)

Kohala Mandarin Oriental, Hawaii (1996)

Mandarin Oriental, Kuala Lumpur (1998)



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## Away From Politics

• Two dozen midshipmen were implicated in the sale or use of drugs, including LSD and marijuana, in a widening of the latest scandal at the U.S. Naval Academy. Five cadets suspected of selling drugs to their classmates face possible courts-martial, while as many as 19 others could be dismissed for using drugs, according to a statement issued by the academy. (NYT)

• AIDS patients may soon have a new drug to help boost the effectiveness of their standard treatment. Government scientists have recommended that the Food and Drug Administration approve the drug 3TC to be used with AZT, the standard therapy most AIDS patients take. Glaxo Wellcome Co. manufactures both drugs. (AP)

• A Los Angeles bus hit and killed a man on a scooter, and two enraged bystanders pulled the driver off the bus and beat him, the authorities said. Jafar Broussard, 20, died at the scene, the police said. The driver was in critical condition. (AP)

• About 90 million Americans still breathe air that fails to meet federal health standards, but the number of people who live with dirty air has declined by more than a third since 1990, the Environmental Protection Agency reported. (AP)

• A sidewalk chalk artist who talked back to police should not have been arrested and has the right to sue, a federal appeals court in San Francisco ruled. No reasonable officer could have believed

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## EUROPE

## Paris Sends Aide to U.K. To Organize Terror Hunt

PARIS — France's senior anti-terrorist magistrate, Jean-Louis Bruguière, arrived in London on Tuesday to coordinate moves with British authorities against Algerian Muslim fundamentalists suspected of being involved in a series of bombings in France, his office said.

Aides confirmed the visit after the French daily Le Monde said he had gone to Britain to discuss the case of Abdelkader Benouïf, an Algerian also known as Abou Fares, who is being held by the British police in connection with a series of bombings in France.

Another Algerian, arrested with Mr. Benouïf on Saturday, was released Monday and immediately re-arrested on unrelated immigration charges.

French media have identified the second man as a brother of Abdelkrim Deneche, an Algerian resident in Sweden who is suspected by France to be another key figure in the bombings case. Sweden has rejected France's request for the extradition of Mr. Deneche.

Le Monde said Mr. Bruguière would discuss with British officials a possible request to extradite Mr. Benouïf, whom France suspects of having orchestrated a series of bomb attacks that killed seven people and wounded about 170 in France since July 25.

An Algerian extremist movement, the Armed Islamic Group, has claimed responsibility for the bomb attacks. It accuses France of siding with the military government in Algeria in a civil war against Muslim fundamentalists.

Another young Algerian suspected of involvement was transferred to a Paris hospital Tuesday. Karim Koussa was wounded in a shoot-out with security forces near Lyon on Oct. 3 as he tried to cover the escape of Khaled Kelkal, another key suspect, who was killed soon afterward by the police.

## Shake-Up Is Evidence That Paris Means Business

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — President Jacques Chirac's drastic decision to appoint a new cabinet signaled both a deep political crisis in France and a bid to restore a sense of momentum behind a tighter, more experienced and combative team.

Only four new people were brought in, and key ministers

NEWS ANALYSIS

were kept, but 16 less-experienced ministers were dropped as the number of government posts was cut in half.

This leaner team is clearly meant to be tough enough to surmount the deepening woes of Prime Minister Alain Juppé and President Chirac, who have sunk to record lows in popularity after a mere six months in office.

No recent government has fallen as fast as Mr. Juppé's. The timing of the surprise shuffle — in itself an admission of the government's deep troubles — was clearly dictated by the need for a team capable of winning broader

support for radical changes in the social security system.

That test, coming up for parliamentary debate this month, is critical to the government's wider credibility as it seeks to tackle the deficits dogging the economy.

The key change involves a slight shift of the largely Gaullist government toward centrists, notably Jacques Barrot, the labor minister, who was promoted to a super-ministry in charge of social affairs.

His record of social concern and authority from past ministerial posts will give the government muscle in tackling the explosive social security issue.

Among the centrists, the most prominent new minister is Alain Lamassouze, who handled European affairs in a previous conservative government and has been brought in to handle the budget portfolio under Finance Minister Jean Arthuis.

Mr. Lamassouze worked well with Mr. Juppé when the latter was foreign minister under Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, but Mr. Lamassouze made himself ineligible for a

job in the first Juppé government by supporting Mr. Balladur's presidential bid against Mr. Chirac.

No prominent Balladur supporters were included in the government after the May election.

The prominence of centrists will reassure Germany and other European countries about France's commitment to moderate policies and continuing commitment to closer integration in Europe.

Mr. Juppé clearly intends to keep a firm hand over foreign and security issues, behind Mr. Chirac. He did not change his

original team in that sector, concentrating the changes on social and economic affairs.

In choosing a leaner, meaner team, Mr. Juppé can claim to be following the logic of the policy shift Mr. Chirac announced last month. The president said France was obliged to launch a campaign to redress the gaping deficits in government spending, including welfare programs.

The decision to translate that pledge into a new government lineup, even at the risk of some political embarrassment at changing so young

a cabinet, is evidence that France's leadership means business.

The reshuffle is likely to impress financial markets favorably and perhaps help ease pressures on the French franc and interest rates. A symptom of how sensitive these questions are was the unusual format chosen for announcing the changeover: Mr. Juppé's continuation as prime minister was announced simultaneously with the cabinet's resignation, apparently to avoid even a few hours' speculation that might have exposed the franc to attacks.

That arrangement also made it easier for Mr. Juppé to drop so many untried, low-profile politicians, who had fumbled badly, especially in the social and health sectors that have become politically sensitive.

An effort had been made to include more women in the first government. Only four women survived the shake-up.

The blame for squandering the government's honeymoon period lies largely at the door of Mr. Chirac, who only now has come down firmly on the side of austerity.

## The New French Cabinet

Agence France-Presse

Following is a list of principal cabinet members announced Tuesday following the government reshuffle in France:

Prime Minister, Alain Juppé  
Defense, Charles Millon  
Foreign, Hervé de Charette  
Economy and Finance, Jean Arthuis  
Justice, Jacques Toubon  
Housing, Transport and Tourism, Bernard Pons

Labor, Jacques Barrot  
Interior, Jean-Louis Debré  
Environment, Corinne Lepage  
Education and Research, François Bayrou  
Culture, Philippe Douste-Blazy  
Industry, Post and Telecommunications, Franck Rioux  
Relations with Parliament, Roger Romani  
Agriculture and Fisheries, Philippe Vasseur  
Territorial Administration, Jean-Claude Gaudin  
Trade, Jean-Pierre Raffarin  
Civil Service, Dominique Perben

## BRIEFLY EUROPE

### Official Tally Shows Walesa 2 Percentage Points Behind

WARSAW — Alexander Kwasniewski, a former Communist, won the first round of the Polish presidential elections with 35.11 percent of the vote, compared with 33.11 percent for the incumbent, Lech Walesa, according to official results released Tuesday.

The two will contest the second round on Nov. 19. The turnout in the election was 64.7 percent. (AFP)

### Nuclear Shipment Overturned

VALENCE, France — A truck loaded with 18 tons of nuclear waste overturned on a highway Tuesday, officials reported, but they said there was no danger of leakage.

The driver of the truck was slightly injured when his vehicle, apparently speeding, crashed on an access road of the A7 highway in the Drome region of southeastern France.

The radioactive waste — containing uranium 235 and 238 — was being transported in concrete-sealed

containers, none of which came off the truck, the police said.

A radioactive-alert unit was sent to the site to assess any consequences, but it determined there was no danger of leakage, officials said. The truck had been taking the waste from a nearby nuclear plant to a storage center for treatment. (AFP)

### Warships Leave U.K. Base

ROSYTH, Scotland — A 15-gun salute boomed out Tuesday as 14 warships left Rosyth naval base, which is closing as part of a cutback in Britain's armed forces.

Rosyth, Britain's last base on the North Sea, will close by the end of the year. The base and an adjoining dockyard once employed more than 15,000 people. (Reuters)

### Fire in Germany Kills Turk

BAYREUTH, Germany — A Turk was killed and two others were hurt when a fire that may have been set swept through their house overnight in this southern German town, the police said Tuesday.

A police spokesman declined to rule out arson

aimed at foreigners, but said that investigators had no proof so far of a criminal act. A 27-year-old Turkish man died of smoke inhalation. Two 47-year-old Turks required hospital treatment. (Reuters)

## Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Wednesday:

BRUSSELS: Meeting of European Commission to adopt a plan for satellite telecommunication services and a directive to negotiate an accord between the EU and Chile.

BRUSSELS: Manuel Marin, commissioner for relations with the Middle East and Mediterranean, meets with the U.S. assistant secretary of state for the Near East, Robert Pelletreau.

BRUSSELS: Research Commissioner Edith Cresson meets with European employers. Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

## U.K. Conservatives Suffer Twin Defeats

LONDON — The Conservatives were rocked Tuesday when a rebuff from appeal judges concerned about ministerial behavior followed swiftly on the heels of a stinging parliamentary defeat on whether members should reveal their business earnings.

A Labor Party motion requiring MPs to reveal their earnings from consultancy work passed by a 51-vote margin in the House of Commons on Monday night, far greater than expected.

Prime Minister John Major, absent in Israel for the funeral of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, bowed to Parliament's will and said he accepted the first key defeat suffered by his government in 12 months.

The vote was not an issue of confidence. But newspapers and opposition politicians said the loss, by 322 to 271 votes, raised questions about Mr. Major's leadership.

Twenty-three Conservative MPs voted for the measure. Some of the rebels said Mr. Major had listened to the wrong advice on how to deal with charges of political "sleaze"

that have tarnished his government in voters' eyes.

Also embarrassing was a decision by London's Court of Appeal to quash the convictions of four businessmen who had been found guilty of illegally exporting arms to Iraq before the 1991 Gulf War.

Lord Chief Justice Peter Taylor said the government should have made official documents available to attorneys for the men, who worked for the weapons company Ordrec.

He said the documents would have enabled them to argue that the government knew about the exports to Iraq in the 1980s but had turned a blind eye.

The case resembled a similar "arms for Iraq" trial, which was stopped in November 1992 when a former defense minister admitted that the government had tacitly supported arms sales to Iraq before the Gulf War.

An independent board of inquiry is set to issue a report on the trial soon.

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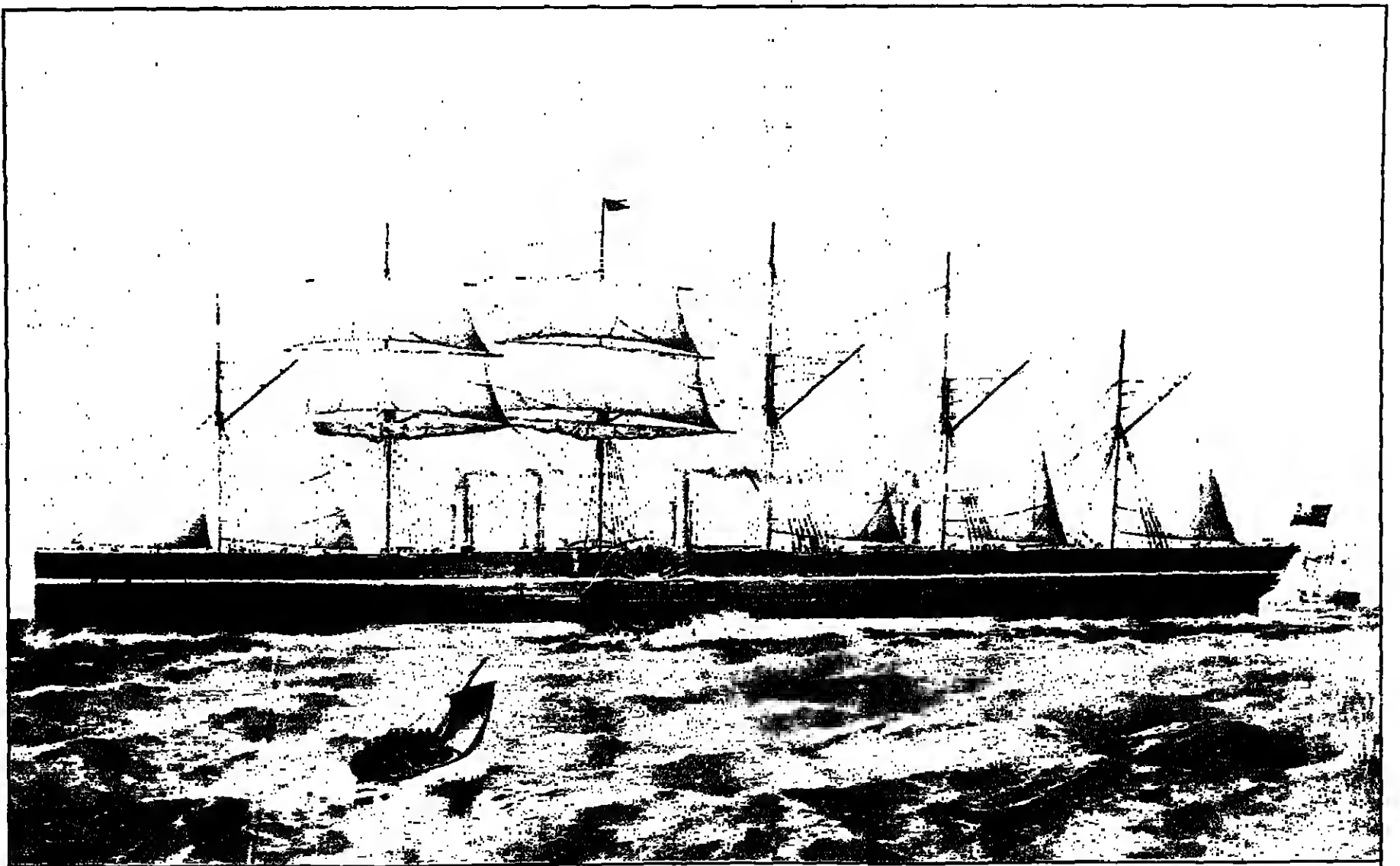
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## INTERNATIONAL

## Hague Prosecutor Cites Delays by U.S. Letter Faults Cooperation On War Crimes Evidence

By Michael Dobbs  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The chief prosecutor of an international war crimes tribunal has complained to the United States about delays in handing over intelligence information that could be used to build criminal cases against people suspected of atrocities in the former Yugoslavia.

The complaints, which are contained in an Oct. 30 letter from Judge Richard Goldstone to the U.S. Embassy in The Hague, appear to cast doubt on recent assertions by U.S. officials that the Clinton administration is cooperating fully with the work of the tribunal.

In his letter, Judge Goldstone describes the "quality and timeliness" of the information provided by the U.S. government as "disappointing."

[The White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, called the charges by Judge Goldstone "unfortunate," noting that Washington had spent a lot of time and resources collecting evidence, "which we have always quickly shared." Agency France-Press reported.

[He denied that Washington was withholding technical evidence, but acknowledged that there were "certain types of intelligence we can't share with the international community."

The issue of prosecuting alleged war criminals has assumed central importance in the Bosnia peace talks, which are about to enter their second week in Dayton, Ohio. According to a leaked draft of U.S. proposals,

suspected war criminals would be barred from running for office in any part of the future Bosnian state.

Such a provision would lead to the automatic removal from power of the two main Bosnian Serb leaders, Radovan Karadzic and General Ratko Mladic, who have already been indicted for war crimes by the international tribunal.

A total of 40 Serbs and a Bosnian Croat have been indicted by the tribunal, and more indictments are expected soon.

U.S. officials acknowledged that there may have been some delays in handing over sensitive intelligence material to the war crimes tribunal that could shed light on the "sources and methods" used by the U.S. intelligence community. They depicted the "glitches" as caused by the complex bureaucratic process of clearing top secret information.

In his letter, a copy of which has been obtained by The Washington Post, Judge Goldstone praised the United States as "the strongest supporter and most reliable friend of the Tribunal." At the same time, he expressed dissatisfaction with the quality of U.S. responses to requests for information by the tribunal and the failure to hand over photos that could help in identifying mass graves.

Judge Goldstone said that the only genuinely useful information provided by the U.S. government concerned "potential mass grave sites" of Muslims captured by Bosnian Serb forces following the fall of the former UN "safe area" of Srebrenica last July.

## Indictments Send South African Whites Into a Panic

By Lynne Duke  
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's white political establishment has started to run for moral cover since one of its own, a former defense minister, was charged with organizing the killings of black activists during the apartheid era.

As defense minister for 11 years ending in 1991, Magnus Malan was a pillar of the establishment during the time of racial separation.

But he stood in court last week along with four of his generals and six other senior military officials to face murder charges over a hit squad whose members killed 13 people, including six young children, in a failed attempt to assassinate an anti-apartheid leader in 1987.

The case has already polarized Pres-

ident Nelson Mandela's government. Should it go to trial — and indications are that it will — the case will pose the first real test of whether the process of truth and reconciliation is to have teeth.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

and whether South Africa's white political establishment can withstand the political storm likely to follow.

Many prominent figures from the apartheid era are now serving in the post-apartheid government, most notably Second Deputy President Fikile M. de Klerk, who once was Mr. Malan's boss. As a result, questions about ultimate culpability for misdeeds under the apartheid system cut deep into the political culture.

In that light, it perhaps is not surprising that Mr. de Klerk has vowed "to protect the interests of all members

of the former security forces — not just the generals, but also members of other forces of other political movements."

Apartheid ended last year with the nation's first all-races elections, which the anti-apartheid African National Congress won. In the 46 years of apartheid, an unknown number of abuses and atrocities were committed in the fight against ANC subversion of white-minority rule.

The 1987 massacre represents but a small glimpse at potential state involvement in those abuses. But it is a dramatic contrast with the incantations of racial reconciliation that seemed to give cover to the whites once powerful under apartheid.

The case has energized many blacks, who long have pressed for aggressive pursuit of such cases. But it has left many whites nervously asking where it will end.

"Can one put a lid on it?" asked Robert Schrire, a political scientist at the University of Cape Town. "Can one stop it? Or was it naive to believe that one could flip the page of history?" The danger, he said, is that "this will lead to the demoralization of whites once you get on the path of retribution."

Mr. Malan and his generals are accused of organizing a hit squad of Zulu nationalists trained, paid and deployed by the South African Defense Force.

Although Mr. de Klerk and other white politicians have expressed shock at Mr. Malan's arrest, Mr. Mandela and the ANC have stressed repeatedly that national reconciliation cannot occur without the truth first being told.

The ANC has admitted that its members also committed atrocities during the struggle against apartheid.

Those abuses, while more limited, according to what is in the public record, are likely to be aired along with government abuses once a truth commission is in place early next year.

"Everyone's going to get hurt in the process," said Johnnie de Lange, an ANC member and chairman of the Justice Committee in Parliament. Nonetheless, the process of truth-telling, he said, will be "a great liberating experience."

That the Malan case is unfolding well before that commission is in place has caused many prominent whites to cry foul. They accuse Mr. Mandela of endangering reconciliation by not granting the defendants immunity.

But the president has refused to intervene. He described himself as the "architect" of the reconciliation process Monday, noting that he began it in 1986 while still a political prisoner.

## Gilles Deleuze, 70, Philosopher And French Academician, Dies

New York Times Service

PARIS — Gilles Deleuze, 70, a philosopher and university lecturer whose prolific writings on art, literature and human thought influenced French intellectuals, died Saturday in Paris.

Family members said he had jumped from his apartment window to end a worsening chronic respiratory illness for which he had recently undergone a tracheotomy.

Mr. Deleuze taught at the university established in the Paris working-class suburb of Vincennes after the student uprising in 1968 and wrote the best-known of his 30 works, "The Anti-Oedipus," in 1972 with Félix Guattari.

The book, an attack on conventional psychoanalysis, sold 53,000 copies in France. He and Mr. Guattari, who died of a heart attack in 1992, wrote four other books together, including "What Is Philosophy?" in 1991.

Born into a conservative family in Paris on Jan. 18, 1925, Mr. Deleuze was influenced by the radical atmosphere of the Left Bank after World War II.

He studied at the Sorbonne after 1944 and became an assistant professor there in the history of philosophy in 1957, later moving to the University of Lyon.

After the student uprising in 1968, Mr. Deleuze became a popular and influential lecturer at Vincennes, where students flocked to hear him speak.

Revolution, he believed, was an inherently creative act against the repressiveness of the state, and he coined a word, "nomadism," to describe it. "Deterritorialization" was another word he coined to describe the phenomenon by which individual identity frees itself from external attempts at categorization.

Isang Yun, 78, Korean Avant-Garde Composer

BERLIN (AP) — Isang Yun, 78, the Korean-born avant-garde composer whose kidnapping and trial by South Korea raised an international furor a quarter-century ago, died of a lung infection Friday in Berlin.

Mr. Yun, who lived in Germany since the 1950s, visited Communist North Korea in 1963. He was kidnapped in 1967 by South Korean agents, put on trial in Seoul and convicted of unauthorized contacts with the north. After protests from around the world, he was freed and returned to Berlin in 1969.

Eddie Egan, 65, Inspired 'The French Connection'

MIAMI (AP) — Eddie Egan, 65, the tough-talking New York City police officer whose exploits inspired the Academy Award-winning film "The French Connection," died of cancer Saturday in Miami.

With his partner Sonny Grosso, Mr. Egan managed a heroin bust in 1962 that was one of the biggest in New York City's history. Mr. Egan, nicknamed "Popeye," was played in the 1971 movie by Gene Hackman, while Mr. Egan played his own boss.

William M. Rountree, 78, a veteran U.S. diplomat who served under six presidents and was an ambassador to Pakistan, Sudan, South Africa and Brazil, died Friday in Gainesville, Florida.

## Delay Over NATO Chief Linked to U.S. Irritation

Reuters

BRUSSELS — NATO's difficulty in naming a new secretary-general underlines the importance Washington attaches to the post coupled with irritation at its European allies for pushing their candidates, diplomats said Tuesday.

"I do not think they have serious objections, they are just trying to make a point," a senior NATO diplomat said. NATO's ambassadors were meeting again Tuesday to take new soundings on support for the only two candidates: former Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of the Netherlands and former Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen of Denmark.

"I would expect no decision.

I think there were still be several more meetings," said another alliance diplomat.

The United States said Monday that it was not ready to back the front-runner, Mr. Lubbers.

"We just don't know where this process is leading," said the State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns. "We need to continue our discussions with our allies and reach a consensus decision, but it's not possible to have one yet, because the discussion hasn't reached that point where a decision can be made."

Officials acknowledged privately that the Clinton administration was annoyed at France and others for promoting Mr. Lubbers's candidacy publicly.

## Jordan Airliner Is Diverted for Bomb Search

VIENNA — A Jordanian state airliner that had been forced to make an emergency landing in Vienna on Tuesday after receiving a bomb threat was given the all-clear by Austrian police after a thorough search.

"The search is over and is negative," said an Interior Ministry spokesman. The Alia flight was scheduled to go on to Amman later in the day, he said.

The Lockheed TriStar wide-bodied jetliner, en route from Chicago to Amman via Amsterdam with 233 passengers, was over the former Yugoslavia when the alarm was raised.

A police official at the Vienna airport said that the threat had been received by telephone in Amsterdam and passed to Amman, which radioed the plane to turn back and land in Vienna.

## U.S. Forces Some Once-Welcome Doctors to Move On

By Elisabeth Roseothal  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At Woodbury Hospital in Brooklyn, Dr. Yusuf Afacan takes care of poor patients with AIDS, drawing their blood, juggling their medications, finding them homes.

After graduating from medical school in his native Turkey, Dr. Afacan did a residency in New Jersey and a fellowship in infectious diseases at the University of Rochester.

He landed his job in Brooklyn through a program that allows foreign-born and trained doctors to remain in the United States if they practice in underserved areas. Four of the five senior doctors at his clinic are also foreign graduates — the others from Belgium, Haiti and Pakistan.

But if legislators have their way, Dr. Afacan and his colleagues, who work where many American doctors refuse to go, may be an endangered species.

Facing an oversupply of doctors, the Clinton administration and Congress, in separate mea-

sures, are scaling back the government programs that have long allowed graduates of overseas medical schools to practice in the United States, providing crucial care in the sickest, poorest neighborhoods.

At the same time, medical groups, which have long tolerated if not embraced foreign doctors, are turning against them as competition for jobs increases in an industry that has been thrown into turmoil by budget cuts and the growth of managed care.

Physicians like Dr. Afacan are at the center of a political maelstrom that threatens to topple the fragile infrastructure that provides care in America's AIDS clinics, city hospitals and rural emergency rooms.

Public hospital administrators are in a near panic at the prospect of losing a huge chunk of their work force.

"There is this myth that if we cut off the supply of international graduates, somehow there are going to be American doctors who are going to want these jobs," said Kalman Resnick, a Chicago lawyer who

has helped Cook County Hospital find foreign-trained doctors. "And that is just not the case."

Of the 1,261 doctors in training who dispense care full time at New York's public hospitals, nearly 70 percent are foreign-born graduates of overseas medical schools, and the percentage is even higher at some private hospitals in poor neighborhoods. At Bronx Lebanon it is 71 percent; at North General Hospital in Harlem it is 91 percent.

The international medical graduates, many of whom were recruited to this country by hospitals in need of their labor, feel betrayed.

"When this country needed a lot of physicians to help the health care system, international graduates were very welcome — welcomed and dined," said Dr. Busharat Ahmad, a Pakistani-born ophthalmologist who practices in Monroe, Michigan. "And now, when they don't need so many, they are thrown by the wayside, and no one cares."

The House Medicare bill that

passed last month will cut federal subsidies for many if not most doctors in training who are international medical graduates. Over 50 percent of doctors in training fall into this category at many inner-city hospitals, where such doctors dispense the bulk of front-line care.

At the same time, the Department of Health and Human Services is seeking to curtail a visa program that has allowed foreign doctors who have finished training to remain in the United States if they practice in poor areas.

Within the profession, graduates of foreign medical schools say they are facing new levels of bias, with groups like the American Association of Medical Colleges lobbying to restrict opportunities for foreign physicians.

It is the latest phase in this country's ambivalent relationship with foreign medical graduates, who are at once deemed inferior in training but critical to the delivery of health care to the poor.

Central to the debate about

## Georgian Warlord Awaits His Arrest

The Associated Press

TBILISI, Georgia — Dzhaba Ioseliani, who lost his parliamentary immunity after an election defeat Sunday, awaited arrest Tuesday in connection with a car-bomb attack on President-elect Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

Mr. Ioseliani was considered the second most powerful person in Georgia before he lost his Parliament seat.

The prosecutor-general is-

sued a warrant for Mr. Ioseliani's arrest the day after the Aug. 29 assassination attempt, which nearly killed Mr. Shevardnadze.

But police could not arrest the warlord because he enjoyed immunity from prosecution as a lawmaker in this former Soviet republic.

Mr. Ioseliani has denied any involvement in the attack. The two men were once allies.

On Tuesday, he said he had worn clothes ready to bring to jail when the police came for him. During the Soviet era, Mr. Ioseliani spent 18 years in a Leningrad prison for robbery and other crimes.

Many say his paramilitary group, Mikhedroni, helped him control much of Georgia.

But several of his fighters were jailed in an anti-crime crackdown by Mr. Shevardnadze.

## Rock Carvings Halt Work On a Portuguese Dam

Reuters

LISBON — Portugal's new Socialist government stopped work Tuesday on a dam whose waters threatened rock carvings that some experts say are among the oldest in Europe.

Prime Minister Antonio Guterres told Parliament that work on the Foz Coa dam project would be halted while experts were given time to confirm the date of the carvings. "If their importance is confirmed, and I hope it is, the project will be definitively abandoned," Mr. Guterres said.

Archaeologists say the carved images of animals on the rocky sides of the Coa River in northern Portugal are one of the world's largest open air exhibitions of Paleolithic art. Other experts have disputed the claim.

## Blast Linked to Gas Leak Injures 24 at French School

The Associated Press

LIBOURNE, France — An explosion apparently caused by a gas leak at a school in this small southwestern town injured 24 people Tuesday, 15 of them seriously, officials said.

The explosion occurred on the first floor of a dormitory building at the private Ecole Jeanne d'Arc in Saint-Médard de Gu-

zières, the officials said. Most of those hurt were students, ages 16 to 18, who lived at the school.

Fifteen of the students were seriously injured, mostly with burns, and were flown by helicopters to local hospitals. Others were treated at the school, the officials said. The most badly burned student was thrown through a window by the blast.

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## INTERNATIONAL

## Peres Must Make Some Hard Decisions Quickly

By Glenn Frankel  
Washington Post Service

For more than two decades Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Rabin were Israel's odd couple: wildly different personalities who were bitter rivals for power within their political party, uneasy leaders in government and, finally, determined partners in guiding their wayward nation in a fragile, risky peace process.

Mr. Rabin was the ruthless pragmatist. Mr. Peres the relentless dreamer. The first time they were ministers in the same cabinet in the 1970s, they tore each other apart and led their Labor Party to defeat. Together, as older men, they led their country toward a new era.

Now Mr. Peres is alone. Following Mr. Rabin's assassination, Mr. Peres has returned to the prime ministry, the office he held for two years in the mid-1980s and spent a decade attempting to recapture. But Mr. Peres is a far less popular politician — he lost three Israeli elections and scraped out a tie in a

fourth. And he faces challenges that are all the more daunting because he has lost his key ally, the man who took Mr. Peres's vision of peace with the Palestinians and sold it to Israelis.

In the short term, observers say, Mr. Peres will undoubtedly ride a wave of unity. But he faces tough early choices.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

He must decide which of the ruling Labor Party's young lions he will appoint as deputy prime minister and of defense minister — Israel's most powerful cabinet post — which Mr. Rabin held. He must decide if and when to call a national election, due in a year.

Mr. Peres must also decide whether to pursue a peace accord with Syria that would entail withdrawing from the strategic Golan Heights, a move that a majority of Israelis in poll after poll have opposed. And next May he faces the opening of "final status" talks with the Palestinians in which all of the issues he

and Mr. Rabin managed to pot off — the status of disputed Jerusalem, of the West Bank's Jewish settlements and of Palestinian refugees who want to return to their homeland — will be on the negotiating table.

Most of all, Mr. Peres faces the task of reuniting a divided country that has been shaken and bruised, first by a series of Palestinian suicide bombings of passenger buses over the past 18 months, and now by the loss of Mr. Rabin, a leader who had served twice as prime minister and defense minister and as chief of staff of the army.

With Mr. Rabin's death, Mr. Peres becomes the last Zionist patriarch. Like Mr. Rabin, he has been on the Israeli political scene for more than two generations, ever since the founding of the state in 1948.

Now 72, he has served twice as prime minister and foreign minister, as finance minister and as director general of the Defense Ministry.

He is well-known and highly respect-

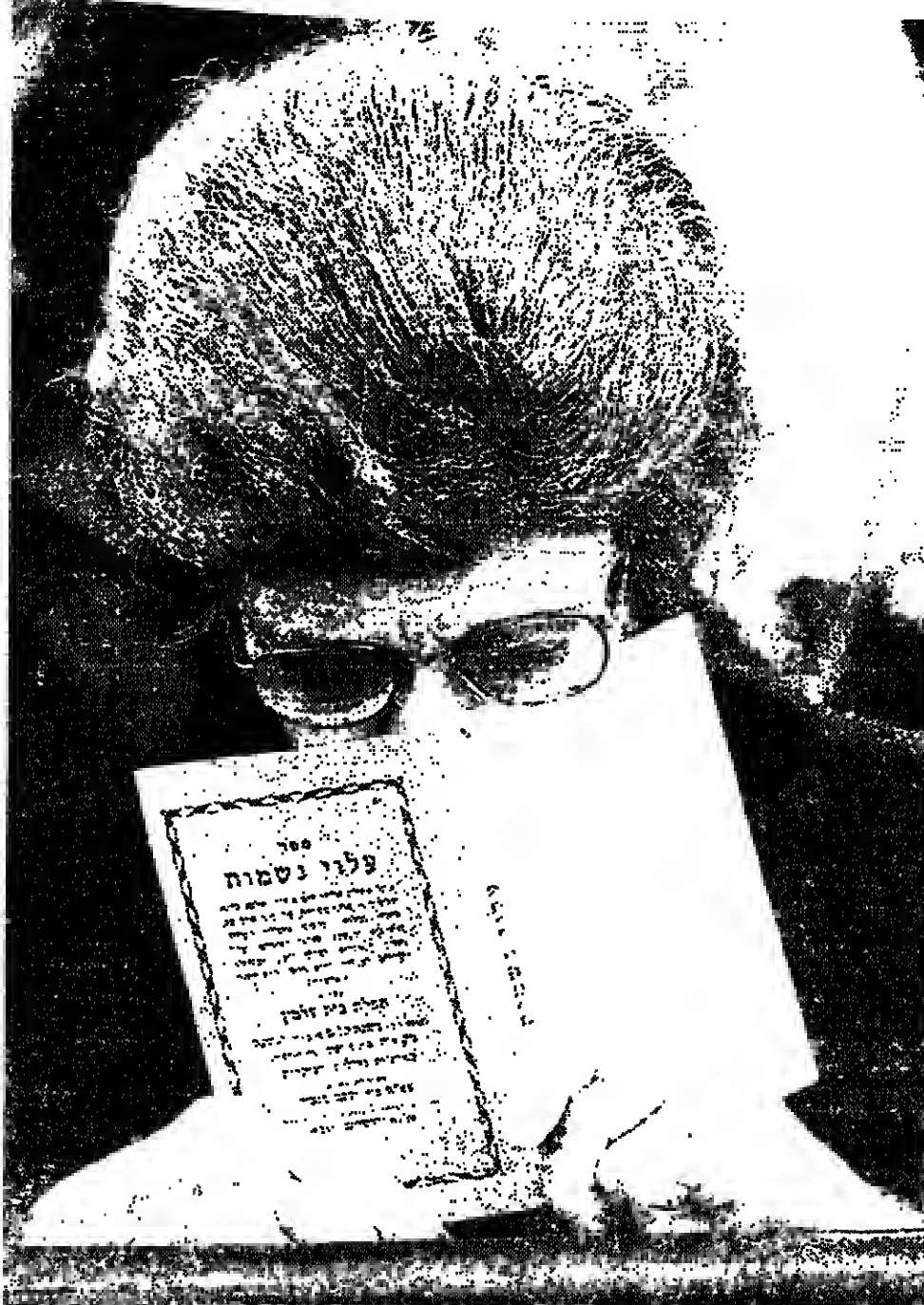
ed abroad and he won high marks at home during his previous two-year term as prime minister. Yet he has never enjoyed the credibility and popular support that Mr. Rabin — who won two elections — could muster.

Part of his problem stems from the many palace intrigues Mr. Peres engaged in with elders in the Labor Party during his younger days, when he was considered the hatchman for Israel's founding father, David Ben-Gurion.

The difference between Mr. Peres and Mr. Rabin was on display in the days before the Nobel Peace Prize was announced earlier this year.

With an eye toward history, Mr. Peres had his supporters lobby intensively for him to be included in the award, which was given jointly to him, Mr. Rabin and the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat.

Mr. Rabin, by contrast, expressed regret over the award, saying he feared Israel would not be impressed and that he would gladly trade it for the lives of those killed in the bus attacks.



A woman praying at Mr. Rabin's grave at Herzl Cemetery in Jerusalem on Tuesday.

## Fierce Politicking in Israel Simply Won't Wait

By Serge Schmemmann  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Though the week of formal mourning for Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin was supposed to preclude overt politicking, the abrupt exit from the political stage of so dominant a figure immediately touched off furious maneuvering among politicians, speculation in the press and mutual recriminations between opposing political camps.

The first and most sensational political consequence of the assassination was to put the conservative Likud bloc and its 45-year-old leader, Benjamin Netanyahu, on the defensive against charges that Likud's tolerance for right-wing vitriol

had created the medium in which the killer was spawned.

Mr. Netanyahu fiercely rejected the charges, while others on the right asserted that the left was no less responsible for the bitterness of the division than the right.

Bitter as the recriminations were, politicians on both sides assumed that the setback to the right would not necessarily last through the 12 months remaining before elections scheduled for November 1996. That in turn focused intense speculation on how the acting prime minister, Shimon Peres, would shape his cabinet, his image and his policies.

Militant Laborites were said to have urged Mr. Peres to call elections as soon as possible —

Israeli law requires 100 days notice, so they could be held in late February — to capitalize on the outpouring of sympathy for Mr. Rabin.

But Mr. Peres promptly rejected the option and declared that the elections would be in November 1996 as scheduled.

Beyond that, the question was how Mr. Rabin's death would affect the process of disengagement between Israel and the Palestinians, both in the short term and after the election. Evidently to signal that the implementation of Israeli-Palestinian agreements would proceed full tilt, Mr. Peres ordered talks to resume between Israeli and Palestinian officials, and partially lifted restrictions on Palestinian movements into

Jerusalem proper, ordered after the assassination.

In the immediate aftermath of the killing, the most dramatic accusations against the right came from Mr. Rabin's widow, Leah, who gave Mr. Netanyahu an obvious cold shoulder after her husband's body was buried Monday, and declared in one interview after another that she did not want to shake his hand, and held the right to blame for the division of the nation.

"If you ever heard her speeches at the Knesset, you would understand what I mean," she told America's ABC television network. "They were very, very violent in their expressions."

Mrs. Rabin's charges were striking proof that business

over the fundamental disagreement among the Jews on the fate of the West Bank had not been soothed by Mr. Rabin's death.

The dispute is at the heart of the rift in Israeli society, at the extremes pitting those who believe that the West Bank is an inherent and indivisible part of the Land of Israel, the biblical provinces of Judea and Samaria, and those who believe that Israel can only become secure and whole when it ends the occupation.

It is this issue, and this issue alone, that determines the political spectrum in Israel: To be against ending the lands is to be on the right, to seek a rapid withdrawal from all the lands is to be on the left.

## ISRAEL: Amid Grief, a Pledge to Work for Peace

Continued from Page 1

was very painful for me," he said.

It is clear that the divisiveness of the debate about the assassination is already clouding Israel's efforts to recover from the spectacle of a Jew killing a Jew.

In Tel Aviv, a fistfight broke out between rightist and leftist Israelis at the square where Mr. Rabin died.

At the Kiryat Arba settlement near Hebron, home to many ultra-rightist Jewish settlers, an unidentified man used black paint to deface the grave of Baruch Goldstein, the extreme right-winger who killed 29 Arab worshippers in February 1994. His grave had become

the object of pilgrimages by night-wing extremists.

Despite the divisions, Shimon Peres, the acting prime minister, declared: "I shall continue the process of peace that we have started."

Under Israel's constitution, Mr. Peres, the foreign minister, has taken over the two portfolios held by Mr. Rabin, defense and the prime minister's office.

In deference to the bereaved family during the seven-day period of mourning called Shiva, the government decided to take no formal steps concerning Mr. Rabin's succession until Sunday.

On Sunday, President Ezer Weizman is expected to invite Mr. Peres to form a new government and secure a parliamentary majority for it within the 21 days laid down in the constitution.

"For us the main consideration is the peace process," Mr. Peres said Tuesday as he began work in the prime minister's office. "I said yesterday and I shall repeat it that for us to win peace is more important than even to win an election."

"For us what we have agreed and what we undertook upon ourselves we are going to implement in spirit and letter," he said.

Mr. Arafat, who flew to Cairo on Tuesday to meet with President Hosni Mubarak, said: "We hope that Mr. Peres, who signed the peace agreement with Mr. Rabin with us, will have the ability and ca-

pability to continue the peace process agreed upon."

Indeed, Israeli and PLO negotiators moved Tuesday to resume discussions in the West Bank town of Jenin on turning over control to the Palestinian Authority led by Mr. Arafat.

Mr. Peres said Israeli troops restarted their pullout from some areas of the West Bank under agreements struck before Mr. Rabin's murder.

A senior Palestinian official, Brigadier General Ziad Atarah, said Palestinian police would arrive in Jenin this week, Israeli troops are to complete their withdrawal from the town by Nov. 14 under the agreements to expand Palestinian self-rule beyond Gaza and Jericho that have stirred so much rightist anger in Israel.

Both Palestinian and Israeli officials, however, called for stronger measures against the extreme right in Israel to which Mr. Rabin's assassin, Yigal Amir, bore allegiance.

"These extremist Israeli elements should be confronted by the Israeli government," said Mr. Arafat, who confronts his own extremist opposition from the Islamic Hamas movement.

Indeed, the killing has reinforced concern that extremist opposition to peace will mount in other places.

Some Israeli extreme-rightists have gone into hiding to avoid arrest, fearing a crackdown, possibly heralded by police searches of West Bank settlements known as havens for the outlawed movements.

## Slowly, the Peace Process Is Getting Back on Track

By Youssef Ibrahim  
New York Times Service

JERICHO, West Bank — Talks over the redeployment of Israeli troops out of Palestinian cities and villages started again Tuesday, ending a freeze that began shortly after the assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin on Saturday.

But the move, announced at the end of a news conference dominated by the domestic political ramifications of Mr. Rabin's death, failed to relieve a rising and palpable anxiety among Palestinians that the events of the past few days will, once more, delay the larger peace process.

That process is supposed to lead them by January to an elected Palestinian government in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and a significant measure of independence from Israeli rule.

And Palestinians, who by and large were locked out of the international gathering this past weekend of a host of heads of state, government representatives and other foreign dignitaries for Mr. Rabin's funeral in Jerusalem, are fearful that their aspirations are again taking a back seat to Israel's desire to forge stronger ties with other Arabs.

They are particularly concerned about Jordan, which until 1988 had nominal authority over the West Bank.

"We have not stopped anything. We are going full steam ahead: preparing for elections, the arrival of Palestinian police to West Bank towns to replace Israeli and all the other items negotiated with Israel to empower us over our destiny," said Saeb Erekat, the Palestinian Authority's minister for local affairs.

"It is the other side that has put everything on hold," he added. "We

have lost three precious days of a very tight schedule and I fear another delay, another appointment could be missed."

Other senior officials of the Palestinian Authority, speaking privately, said their concerns now were far-reaching.

Among other things, they said, King Hussein's presence in Jerusalem and the effusive reception given him by Israeli officials raised the specter of the 60-year-old Jordanian monarch reviving his appetite to play a major role in controlling the West Bank, which his government officially renounced in 1988 and which has been occupied by Israel since 1967.

The officials, all of whom spoke on condition of anonymity in order to avoid negative repercussions from Israel, also said that they were far from sure that Shimon Peres, the acting Israeli prime minister, could stand up to rightist army commanders and the Israeli intelligence

community, who oppose turning over the West Bank to Palestinian control as Mr. Rabin, given his awesome military credentials, was able to do.

"Whenever something goes wrong in Israel, we are always the first to pay for it," Mr. Erekat said. He was in his office here, which is located above a printing press that has been running 24 hours for the last three days spewing out registration forms for the Jan. 20 elections that most Palestinians have come to regard as the start of empowerment toward independence.

"I say to the Israelis: Please give peace a chance," Mr. Erekat said.

In Cairo, where he was to hold talks with President Hosni Mubarak, Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestinian Authority, also expressed anxiety about the slowing pace of the peace process, urging Mr. Peres to revive the momentum under way before Saturday's events.

Mr. Bentsen, who testified on Whitewater in August of 1994 and left office last December, said he did not recall whom he consulted before penning transcripts to be sent to Mr. Clinton, who was conducting his own investigation of the White House-Treasury contacts. But he said he had been satisfied he acted properly and within his authority in doing so.

Mr. D'Amato sharply questioned whether it was proper for

Whitewater involved the

ment and the Resolution Trust Corp. had been sent to Lloyd Cutler, then the White House special counsel, in the summer of 1994 on condition that they not be shown to anyone else.

But the committee chairman, Alfonse M. D'Amato, a New York Republican, said that a partial transcript of the investigation had been provided to the lawyer for a potential witness.

The investigation was among several being conducted into improper contacts between Treasury Department and White House officials over an investigation by the Resolution Trust Corp., a federal agency overseeing failed thrift institutions, into Whitewater.

Whitewater involved the

Clinton's investment in a failed Arkansas land development when he was governor of that state. But the investigation has since branched out to cover a complex web of financial matters not directly involving the Clintons.

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## A Gesture At Graveside

Agence France-Press

JERUSALEM — Senator Edward M. Kennedy, standing by the grave of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin on Monday, sprinkled a handful of earth taken from the gravesite of his brother, John F. Kennedy.

The gesture came as many drew parallels between the two assassinations, saying Mr. Rabin's on Saturday by a Jewish extremist was as traumatic for Israel as Kennedy's was for the United States in 1963.

## FANATICS: Rabin's Widow Blames Agitators

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Netanyahu said there was "very cynical incitement going around now trying to blame part of the country and besmirch half the people."

He said the government should use the law to ban what he called extremist groups on both the left and right of Israeli politics.

"We have to put the fringe groups outside of society, to crack down on them with all the force of the law," he said.

Mrs. Rabin said she thought

about refusing to shake hands with Mr. Netanyahu at her husband's funeral. She then decided not to make a scene. But she said she tried to be "very cold to him, as cold as I could be."

She described her husband as being dogged by Jewish extremists who would stand outside the prime minister's house, jeering at him for making peace with the Palestinians.

"For weeks and weeks, every week they would come and wait for him and shout at him 'traitor, murderer,'" she said.

"Last Friday, when I got

home at 3 o'clock," she added, "they said to me just wait. A year from now, in Kings of Israel Square, we'll kill you both. There you will be like Mussolini and his mistress. That's the way you will be in Kings of Israel Square."

Mr. Rabin was shot and killed by a religious Jew, Yigal Amir.

The 25-year-old law student, who has confessed to the shooting, said he wanted to stop the prime minister from giving land to the Arabs in a peace settlement. (AP Reuters)

## Berlusconi Associate Faces Trial

Reuters

TURIN — Public prosecutors asked Tuesday that Marcello Dell'Utri, a close business associate of former Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, stand trial on charges of tax evasion and accounting fraud.

The prosecutors said they had uncovered evidence that Dell'Utri, who was used to create political slush funds.

Pubitalia, Italy's largest advertising agency, is part of Mr. Berlusconi's Fininvest empire.

Mr. Berlusconi, whose short-lived government collapsed in December, has himself been ordered by Milan magistrates to stand trial on corruption charges in a separate inquiry.

Mr. Dell'Utri was arrested in June and released after questioning.

The activities of Pubitalia have been the subject of a separate investigation by magistrates in Milan.

## Whitewater Panel Puts Bentsen on Spot

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Former Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen on Tuesday defended his action in turning over Whitewater inquiry transcripts to the Clinton White House, but other officials said it was inappropriate.

Mr. Bentsen returned to Capitol Hill to testify before the Senate Whitewater committee 15 months after he first testified at hearings into the affair, which is probing the ethics and legality of tangled business and political affairs involving Bill Clinton and Hillary Rodham Clinton.

Mr. Bentsen said investigative transcripts by the inspectors general of the Treasury Depart-

## Powell Speech Leaves Everyone Guessing

New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — Colin Powell came, he spoke, he split the scene at a travel agents convention here Tuesday without giving any hint about whether he planned to run for president.

In a speech before a friendly, attentive crowd at the American Society of Travel Agents, General Powell made one passing reference to his post-book tour deliberations about whether he would enter the 1996 presidential race.

"I know that there is a role for each and every one of us to play," he said. "I'm searching for the role I should play."

General Powell made his allusion to his deliberations after describing the push by congressional Republicans for a balanced budget and the legislative agenda of the Contract with America.

Out of the party's movement for smaller

## World War I Novel Takes Booker Prize

The Associated Press

LONDON — Pat Barker won the 1995 Booker Prize on Tuesday for "The Ghost Road," the final novel in her World War I trilogy.

The book was one of five nominated for the £20,000 (\$31,500) award, presented at London's Guildhall.

The slain politician was a former member of President Aristide's security force, the sources said, but they did not give his name.

The installation of the government came a day after officials said that the first round of elections to choose Mr. Aristide's successor would be held on Dec. 17. (Reuters, AFP)

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## EDITORIALS/OPINION

## Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Jobs or Benefits?

Among all the world's industrial countries, the American wage pattern in recent years has been unique. Elsewhere, the average wage has risen significantly in the past decade and even the lowest wages are up. In the United States, after inflation, the average wage was in 1983. That is clear in the wage and compensation statistics for the July-September quarter published by the Labor Department. Worse, for people with less than average earnings, wages are now actually lower than they were at the end of the 1970s. That is not happening abroad, either.

The reason is much stronger regulation of the labor market, especially in Europe, with higher minimum wages and greater job security built into law. That is true even of countries like Britain and Germany, where conservative governments have been in power continuously for many years.

But Europe pays a price for it in unemployment. Rigid labor markets have produced an unemployment rate in Western Europe of 11 percent, twice the 5.5 percent rate in the United States. The comparison between Europe and North America illustrates a tormenting trade-off between higher wages and more jobs.

There also seems to be a trade-off between greater wage equality and more jobs.

The United States is the world's leading example of a country that has chosen to go for a low unemployment rate, accepting the consequences in wage stagnation and a growing disparity between the highly paid and the poorly paid. The great example of the other choice is France, where the government is now desperate to get unemployment down but is unwilling to touch the labor laws and benefits that keep it high.

Which alternative is better, the American or the French? High unemployment, persisting over many years, is bad for a democracy's health. So is a steadily widening gap between rich and poor.

The forces producing this dilemma are, in historical terms, recent. They have arisen only during the past 20 years or so, and seem chiefly to reflect changes in technology that make educated and skilled labor much more valuable, and unskilled labor increasingly less so. For America the solution is not French-style protective legislation but a national effort to persuade young Americans to take education seriously—and to ensure that, regardless of their families' incomes, they have access to it.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Rabin's Example

## Eyes on Mount Herzl

The eyes of Israel and much of the world were on Mount Herzl in Jerusalem on Monday as Yitzhak Rabin—soldier, political leader, peacemaker and the last representative of a founding generation that literally created the state of Israel with its bare hands—was laid to rest. He embodied Israel's modern history. He was successfully underground fighter, soldier in the war of independence, architect of victory in the six-day war, prime minister and Nobel Peace laureate. He was the nation's first native-born prime minister and its first to fall victim to assassination.

King Hussein of Jordan captured in his presence and his words Mr. Rabin's final contribution as a pioneer of regional peace. He spoke of "a brother, a colleague, a friend, a man, a soldier," a man whom he trusted although they stood for so long on opposite sides of a great divide. Identifying the assembled dignitaries from some 80 countries as "the camp of peace," the king beseeched them: "Let's not keep silent. Let our voices rise high to speak of our commitment to peace for all times to come."

Joining him were the president of Egypt and the president of the United States, the prime minister of Russia and the prime minister of Britain, the secretary-general of the United Nations and the president-elect of Georgia, the chancellor of Germany and the chief aide to Yasser Arafat. It was the broadest such gathering ever assembled in the Middle East, testimony to the investment that so many countries have in seeing Mr. Rabin's initiative through to completion.

That task will fall mainly on the shoulders of Shimon Peres, Mr. Rabin's longtime rival in politics, then chief partner in government and now acting prime minister. Having shared fully in the diplomatic achievements of the last three years, he is well suited for the job. His

role in Israel's history may not have been as cinematic as Mr. Rabin's, but it was crucial and central.

As the trusted aide of Israel's founding leader, David Ben-Gurion, Mr. Peres led the effort to acquire arms from abroad that made it possible to establish and defend the new Jewish state. He must now reassure those who distrust his dovishness in the past. But any delay in carrying out Mr. Rabin's agreement with the PLO would be a grave and dangerous mistake. The enemies of peace, the killers of Yitzhak Rabin, must not be handed that victory.

The issues that have divided Israel during these years of peace diplomacy will not go away. Israelis will and should continue to debate the trade-offs between protection by occupying territory and protection by reaching peace agreements. Lively, impassioned debate, in the Knesset, in newspapers and in street demonstrations, is how a healthy democracy deals with its most vital concerns.

But, having stared into the abyss of assassination, Israelis must take a hard look at those who would press their case through weapons rather than words. This applies especially to the extremist wing of the West Bank settlers' movement, a movement that Mr. Rabin bent over backward to accommodate in his peace arrangements but that never respected his democratically won authority. All of Israel's political parties and its people have an interest in seeing that debate remains focused on issues rather than on demonizing individuals, and that it retains confined to peaceful channels.

Mr. Rabin was, finally, a complicated man, whose greatest quality was perhaps his continuing ability to learn and grow. He leaves behind an equally complicated country. The finest balmage it could pay him is to learn from his example of courageous leadership and grow from the tragedy of his untimely murder.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Challenge for Peres

As Israel mourns the slain Yitzhak Rabin, his longtime peer, rival and, finally, comrade Shimon Peres takes over as acting prime minister. Few countries have such a formidable equipped No. 2 standing by. Yet, although he has occupied Israel's highest political posts and enjoys international stature, Mr. Peres faces challenge even within his own Labor Party. Only in security-hyperconscious Israel could this result be the architect of a national nuclear bomb program.

The fact is, his lack of military experience and his reputation as a visionary are, in the current context, partly political burdens. He must persuade citizens to take the further risks of a peace policy that was already visibly training Mr. Rabin's demonstrative political powers.

Don't count on the martyrdom of Yitzhak Rabin to give his successor a respite at home. Israel is a democracy, and democracy requires full debate on the existential questions that are Israel's unique and unavoidable daily fare.

Can the debate regain a degree of civility that has been absent from it in recent times? That is the question. The Likud opposition is a democratic party operating under the law, but it encourages a kind of insurrectionary rhetoric.

And this rhetoric, in turn, is exploited as political cover by some part of the Israeli violent right. Likud invites support, foreign as well as domestic, as the party tough enough to handle peering Palestinian and Syrian questions. But surely first it must show itself tough enough to handle the sort of internal Israeli questions raised by Saturday's shooting.

The Palestine Authority's Yasser Arafat, with whom Mr. Peres as foreign minister worked closely, has his role cut out for him. His warnings of the dangers generated by Israel's hard-core resisters have been amply confirmed. Now, as a nervous Israel transfers crucial lands and powers to West Bank Palestinians, he must redouble his efforts to curb Palestinian violence. That way lies the best possibility of winning matching rewards for the Palestinian people.

King Hussein's speech was magisterial and important. And the presence of Egypt's and Jordan's leaders among the mourners in Jerusalem offers one indication of the support available for a region-wide peace. At this tense moment, the U.S. Congress has its own obligation: to stop second-guessing and hobbling Israeli negotiators by holding up U.S. development funds for the Palestinians. Otherwise the United States advances the gunman's goal of subverting peace.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Peres Has Peace Work to Do With His Own People

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — God has given. God has taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord. Now, after those words spoken over the grave of Yitzhak Rabin, the prayer for all who hold Israel dear should be this: May He give special strength and sensitivity, both, to Shimon Peres.

At the moment of the assassination, two responsibilities fell to Mr. Peres. So far, the world focuses only on one—to continue the work of creating peace with the Palestinians and other Arab societies.

At the funeral, one of the Rabin-Peres achievements could be seen by all people: Jordan's king and Egypt's president in Jerusalem, to pray, to grieve and to hope with Israel. But when the week of mourning ends, perhaps before, Mr. Peres will face the other responsibility.

It is to be the sensitive peacemaker not only with the Arabs but with that large part of Israeli society that fears the way the peace negotiations were carried out and are unfolding.

The decisions that Mr. Peres makes on how to deal with the depth and reality of

these fears—or whether to deal with them at all—will have much to do with whether the peace process becomes peace reality.

For more than two years, ever since Labor began negotiations with the Palestinians, there has been much searching talk between two sides—the Israeli government and the Palestine Liberation Organization. But there has been almost none between the two sides within Israel, Labor and Likud. Their supporters have exchanged not ideas but bitterness.

The Israelis did not suddenly become the world's nastiest nation. But they have been facing choices that no other nation was asked to make. They were called upon to give up territory that all of its leaders, Labor and Likud, insisted for decades was essential to Israel's existence.

Labor came to see the choice of peace for land as the beginning of a fine new future for the nation. Labor's opponents saw it as the beginning of the end for the

nation. As it would in any country, this nation-racking choice brought out the good and the foul on both sides. The disaster was not that each side threw invective at the other but that the leaders did not try hard enough to stop it.

The neglect became the sour, self-destructive substitute for discourse. The man who murdered Mr. Rabin acted out of that disease of soul that allows a killer to think he is God's avenger. But who can believe that the vicious "traitor" campaign against Mr. Rabin might not have added to the murderer's evil self-righteousness? The epithets came from the fringes of the right, true. But it was there that he lived.

Labor also used invective and insult. Its leaders and spokesmen, not just its fringes, often treated those who disagreed with them as enemies of Israel, cancers, parasites. There is no value in trying to judge each side's relative responsibility in befouling Israeli life.

In Washington, Prime Minister Rabin said to Jew and Arab: Enough blood and tears, enough. Now, between Israeli and

Israeli, enough hate, enough weighing of insult against insult.

I believe that the outlines of the Rabin-Peres plans are becoming irrevocable—the transfer of territory and authority—unless Palestinian towns become havens for terrorists. But Israelis who see the plans as the destruction of Israeli safety have the right to try to change them—through civilized use of the democratic system.

Benjamin Netanyahu, the Likud leader, took one such step by calling for unanimous approval of Mr. Peres as prime minister. And Itamar Rabinovich, the Israeli ambassador in Washington, appointed by the Rabin government, immediately thanked him on television.

But it is Mr. Peres who has the critical responsibility for giving Israelis who fear the specific peace proposals—about half the country—as much attention, courtesy and flexibility as Labor has given to the talks with the Palestinians. I called friends in Israel to ask if Mr. Peres would do it. They said they hoped and prayed so.

The New York Times.

## Sane Words of Reconciliation on a Bloodstained Song Sheet

By Jim Hoagland

NEW YORK — Bill Clinton, King Hussein, Viktor Chornomyrdin and the others spoke for the family of nations at the funeral of Yitzhak Rabin in Jerusalem on Monday. It was Mr. Rabin's granddaughter and then a trusted aide who spoke for the slain prime minister on this tragic day in the Middle East.

With the world's television cameras trained on her, Noa Ben-Artzi fought back tears as she began her brief, poignant eulogy to her grandfather. He had been "the pillar of fire" for his family and his community, who were now cast into darkness and the cold by his murder.

Her grandfather would have been grandfathers of discipline. But I suspect he would have been even prouder of the 17-year-old's eventual surrender to grief and tears, to the universal emotions that acknowledge loss and the common humanity of prime minister and peasant, of Arab and Jew, of all mankind. Mr. Rabin made a similar transition from discipline to acceptance in his final years.

I fought against my own tears as this young woman spoke to her grandfather of "that half-smile of yours that always said everything." Any journalist who ever asked Mr. Rabin a pompous or tricky question and received in reply that half-smile, a tilt of his head and a few ironic, deflating words knew the gesture she meant. Skewed by it several times, I had been enormously sad. I realized I would never see it again.

Yitzhak Rabin never inspired objectivity or indifference. He was the complete, unyielding warrior when Israel was under immediate threat. Later, he could be as partisan and as self-defeatingly narrow-minded as any politician.

But with the end of the Cold War and of radical Arab nationalism five years ago, he changed and turned his energies to trying to liberate Israel from the burdens of war and occupation. It is the efforts of liberation, only partially achieved at his

35 years who spoke last at Monday's memorial service.

Mr. Haber eagerly played Sancho Panza to Mr. Rabin's Don Quixote through times hugely thick and spectacularly thin. His final tribute argued that it is wrong to think of Mr. Rabin's murder as a senseless act. It leaves us hanging in a void, clutching at a falling sky; but the killing makes sense in the tribal politics of the Middle East.

Mr. Haber recounted how Mr. Rabin had on Saturday night carefully folded into four equal parts the song sheet he had used at that fatal Peace Now rally and put it into the breast pocket of his jacket. I felt the combination of horror and conviction that I think Mr. Haber intended the world audience to feel when he pulled out that still neatly folded, now bloodstained song sheet and read its words of peace through Mr. Rabin's blood.

Blood still sanctifies in the Middle East, where Arabs and Jews immediately announce in their standard greetings of salaam and shalom that they

come in peace (since that cannot be taken for granted). For Arabs and Israelis, the blood of martyrs is not a historic or religious formula as it is for many in the West. For them, it is constant reality.

Mr. Rabin had hoped to move the region beyond this tribalistic era. His death shows how much remains to be done, not only by Israelis and Arabs but also by Americans, Europeans and others with deep human and economic interests in the Middle East. Those interests cannot be ignored or sacrificed in the current mood of neo-isolationism that grips a number of countries.

There are no words, thoughts or policies that can make up to Noa Ben-Artzi, Eitan Haber and all those who loved Yitzhak Rabin for what they have lost. There will be no new pillar of fire in their lives. But there can and should be a new commitment by the leaders of the region and the world to rekindle the sense of decency and common humanity that Yitzhak Rabin manifested in his final years.

The Washington Post.

## There Is No Choice but to Try to Give Open Trade a Good Name

By Keith S. Collins

WASHINGTON — Stop the average person in the United States and ask him what he has used today in the way of appliances, clothing, food, transportation. Chances are that by noon he has already handled a dozen things that were made, wholly or in part, overseas. Yet ask him what he thinks of free trade, and he may just spit in your face. Go figure.

Not just in America but around the world, people are dragging their heels when it comes to liberalizing trade. And without the people behind it, a universal trading system is ultimately doomed.

Sir Leon Brittan, trade commissioner for the European Union, recognized as much when he deflected an international audience in Stockholm on Oct. 23 one of the

most important tasks of the last few years of this century regarding international trade: "We must make the process popular."

The prospect is daunting. Trade has been a dirty word in the United States since Ross Perot made the "giant sucking sound" the symbol of the economic disruption that a North American Free Trade Agreement would supposedly bring.

The anti-trade message has charged across the American mental landscape to the point where today, "job export" is no longer an esoteric economic concept but a part of the populist emotional vocabulary.

Real wages have declined in

America in the last decade, while more and more companies manufacture with cheaper labor overseas. Corporations "downsize" and thousands of workers lose their jobs, as the companies must cope with increased international competition.

Whether or not cause-and-effect relationships exist here, the perception of connections is what counts. Trade opponents exploit perceptions to paint a picture of diminishing American sovereignty and disappearing middle-class stability caused by an international trading system run amok.

Trade has not been an issue in American political campaigns of late, but that could change in 1996. Pat Buchanan, who is in second place behind Bob Dole in the amount of money he has raised for his presidential campaign, is drawing enthusiastic crowds with his pledge to take the United States out of NAFTA and the World Trade Organization.

The growing fear of trade is producing unexpected alliances, such as the Citizens Trade Campaign, a coalition of right-wing "trade patriots" (many of them former Perot supporters, who see institutions like the WTO as threats to U.S. freedom) and left-wing labor and environmental activists (who likewise distrust a system that seems to subject their most precious interests to international control). They are uniting under the wing of consumer activist Ralph Nader.

These people may be political fringe elements, but together they can be a force. It is not in corporate boardrooms and government offices but in factories and neighborhoods that the fate of the free trading system will be decided.

As Sir Leon put it, we must "convince those who hold ultimate power in a democratic system that open trade is fair trade."

Can this issue be moved beyond the demagogic politics that have dominated the debate until now? Only if business and government leaders are willing to mount their own "citizen trade campaign" and address popular concerns with skill and sincerity.

At least five elements will need to characterize any approach to developing long-term public support for participation in an expanding world trading system.

Don't jump too far ahead of public attitudes. For example, don't try to sell the World Trade Organization directly to the people. As effective as the organization may turn out to be, a new bureaucracy is the last thing in which most people want to put their faith. Better if people become convinced that trade itself is good for the average American. Support for the WTO will come in time, if the organization deserves it.

Don't explain the benefits of trade agreements and an interna-

tional trading system. Show the benefits. The intellectual argument in favor of trade has largely been won. Trade is now an emotional and political issue. It should be addressed at the level of individual citizens and should appeal not just to the head but also to the heart.

Don't focus on the consumer benefits of trade. Yes, the average American family would save nearly \$2,000 if all tariffs were eliminated, and yes, it costs the U.S. public more than half a million dollars per job to save employment in some sectors. But the trade debate is not about how people can save money at the expense of their neighbors. The attitude of many people is, "If I have to sacrifice a little to save a job, and maybe a family, I will gladly do it." To try to appeal to narrow consumer concerns in soliciting support for trade puts many people off.

Do focus on what trade achieves. Demonstrate the positive contributions of trade in people's lives through graphic illustrations of communities made prosperous, of families strengthened. Examples of trade's benefits abound in almost every community in America.

Do start now to change public opinion. The tendency on the part of business and government is to wait until a crisis descends, then in panic to try to crush the opposition with financial muscle. That is what happened with the NAFTA and GATT debates in the United States. But public opinion, if anything, has turned even more against trade since then.

A long-term approach, building support gradually and quietly, listening to real concerns about job displacement and wage stagnation and showing how trade helps to solve the problems, will be much more effective.

If we don't act soon to defend trade at the grass-roots level, this issue will move beyond stopping, and the urge to do something drastic to "protect" workers may overwhelm government bodies around the world.

American and European CEOs will be meeting in Seville, Spain, on Nov. 10 and 11 to prepare proposals to increase trade and investment between the continents. The proposals, in turn, will be discussed at the EU-U.S. summit in December in Madrid. How to stimulate public support for trade should clearly be on the agendas, because if there is no such backing the conferees might as well spend their time watching flamenco dancers for all the long-term good their work will do.

What has been accomplished in the several multilateral trade negotiating rounds is truly phenomenal. The Uruguay Round agreements and the system they created are far from perfect, but they are still immensely powerful tools for lifting the lives of people everywhere.

The world will be better for them—but only if people are persuaded that they will retain control over their own lives, and that the world's business and government powers will continue to improve the system for the benefit of people everywhere, workers and consumers alike.

The writer is president of PowerComm, a Washington consulting firm, and former director of the Small Business Alliance for U.S.-Canada Trade. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

## 1895: New Grand Vizier

CONSTANTINOPLE — Kiamil Pasha, the Grand Vizier, has been superseded. The Ministers are assembled this evening at the Palace, where they are deliberating on the financial situation. Hali Rifat has been appointed Grand Vizier in place of Kiamil Pasha. Not that the Grand Vizier of to-day can be compared to those of old. The time has gone past when he was all powerful. His influence has been diminished, his functions restricted. In spite of this however, the change in the Sultan's chief adviser must be regarded with a feeling of disquietude.

## 1920: River of Liquor

BANGOR, Maine — A veritable river of liquor, uncharted on the map of liquor licenses, has been found by Government inspectors to flow from Canada across the frontier here. An investigation by Federal agents has disclosed a

vast system of bootlegging whereby millions of dollars' worth of liquor has been smuggled across the border and is distributed here to "speakeasies" and bootleggers throughout the East.

## 1945: Speed Record Set

HERNEBAY, England — British pilots established two new world air speed records in jet propelled planes, averaging between 602 and 606 miles an hour in two series of several runs each over a three kilometer course. The average for each series of runs and not the speed attained on any one flight stands as the record. Captain Hugh J. Wilson, a Royal Air Force pilot, attained an individual record of 613 miles per hour in a single flight during the first series. The performance topped an unofficial record of 570 miles per hour claimed by the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation for its Shooting Star, the United States Army Air Force jet-powered fighter.

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## OPINION/LETTERS

## Heading Into '96 Election, Both Parties Face Trouble

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The 1996 U.S. election is now less than a year away and both major parties confront serious problems. The Republicans do not have a presidential candidate who matches the profile the public is seeking. The Democrats do not have a unifying goal strong enough to brake the dizzying decline of their institutional structure.

The Democrats' problem is fundamental and will take more time to remedy. But it is the Republicans who will suffer most from the candidate problem next November.

Along with five colleagues from The Washington Post, I am just back from an extensive round of voter interviewing in swing precincts — the kind that gave Bill Clinton the votes to beat George Bush in 1992 and then in 1994 boosted the Republicans into their new majority in the House of Representatives.

The twin elections, ending 12 years of Republican occupancy of the White House and 40 years of Democratic dominance on Capitol Hill, have dissipated some of the voter anger that has been so strong. But there is only tenuous approval of either the president or Congress and a pervasive sense of dissatisfaction with the leadership on display at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue.

That much, I think, all of our reporting and a concurrent Washington Post national poll clearly demonstrated. Speaking only for myself, the impression I have is that these swing voters want something they do not see: a president who will pursue the main thrust of the Republican agenda for scaling back government and seriously reducing the deficit, but in a way that is genuinely mindful and protective of those who may be hurt in the process.

The "Contract With America" is closer to what they want than President Clinton's forgotten 1992 "New Covenant." If, at the end of the budget negotiations, people can see that Washington is finally curbing its appetite for taxes and spending, the Republicans should be able to retain and perhaps even expand their newly won congressional majorities.

But the comments about those Republicans — and especially their most visible leaders, the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, and the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, — betray a real anxiety that vulnerable Americans are going to be crushed in the budget-cutting machine.

Mr. Gingrich strikes many of the swing voters as self-centered to the

point of arrogance. The private, compassionate side of Senator Dole (which I myself can testify to) is hidden behind his brusque, sometimes blunt public style. Were the Republicans to nominate a more openly caring person for the White House, this might not matter so much. But voters have not discovered that person in the present Republican field.

Jack Kemp might have filled that niche, had he not taken himself out of contention. The former Housing and Urban Development secretary has voiced a fervent commitment both to holding down taxes and to raising the hopes and prospects of those mired in poverty or dead-end jobs. That combination would be reassuring even to many voters who are themselves more comfortably fixed but who worry about the social effects of the Republican "revolution."

But if the Republicans do not have their ideal candidate running, the Democrats have a far more basic problem. No one knows what they — or their leader, the president — stand for. Mr. Clinton's performance on the classic questions of peace and prosperity commands grudging respect, even from some who did not vote for him. But a third of the electorate, at least, will never support him, no matter what, because they distrust or despise his character.

And many of the others view his recent efforts to establish himself as a sort of Democratic Kemp — basically in sympathy with downsizing government and cutting taxes, but doing it with heart — as a dubious reincarnation by a man who has at other times been a new John Kennedy, a new Harry Truman or a third Blues Brother.

If voters are confused — and therefore uncertain — about Mr. Clinton, they are almost clueless about the Democrats as a force in Congress or the country. Mr. Clinton virtually has divorced the congressional Democrats. His dealings — whether conciliatory or confrontational — are with the Republican leadership. And those congressional Democrats have not learned to speak with any kind of strong, unified voice for themselves.

The accelerating exodus of Democratic senators and representatives announcing their retirement plans, and the continuing signs of weakness at the state and local level, confirm the public impression that this is a party badly in need of major repairs.

Washington Post Writers Group.

## Ignore Those Ink-Stained Ingrates: Journalism Lives

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON — It is difficult to tell from the work of analysts whether journalism as we know it in the United States is in a period of terminal decline or is merely going through one of its cyclical periods of malaise and loss of nerve.

Newspapers and the communications industry in general are economically sound. Profits are healthy; the labor force is highly educated, skilled and generally competent.

## MEANWHILE

The time devoted to news on radio and television and the space in newspapers and magazines is greater than ever before.

The "autonomy" of journalists in pursuing their craft and their freedom to interpret, explain and comment on the news is unparalleled in U.S. history. Technology, while somewhat threatening to traditionalists such as myself, has expanded our reach around the world to a point where "information overload" is a common complaint. Nevertheless, there is an apocalyptic tone to much of the commentary and speculation about the present health and future prospects for the news business.

Michael Crichton, author of "Jurassic Park" and other thrillers, says: "The American media produce a product of very poor quality. Its information is not reliable; it has too much chrome and glitz; its doors rattle; it breaks down almost immediately, and it's sold without warranty. It's flash

but it's basically junk. So people have begun to stop buying it."

Kathleen Hall Jamieson, dean of the Annenberg School of Communications at the University of Pennsylvania, believes "journalists are now creating the coverage that is going to lead to their own destruction."

Howard Kurtz, media critic of The Washington Post, has written that "the smell of death permeates the newspaper business these days."

These quotations are from a recent essay by Ellen Hume, a senior fellow in the Annenberg Washington Program of Northwestern University. They are used to validate her concerns about the quality of contemporary journalism, the alienation of the audience and the erosion by technology of journalists' status, prestige and influence in public affairs.

An important concern, she writes, is "the apparently endless flow of scandals and feeding frenzies [in the press] that has damaged, rather than enhanced, journalism's credibility." This is also the theme of an essay by Paul Strohman in the Columbia Journalism Review. Its title is "Generation of Vipers," a shorthand description of those who have created a "journalism rooted in a deep and abiding cynicism, a reflexive suspicion of face-value explanations, an inclination to ascribe ignoble motives" to people in public life.

Cynicism, "in its most corrosive form,

can produce journalists who have a diminished view of their profession and of themselves," he wrote. "Worse, it can damage readers and viewers and, thus, democracy."

Malaise is the subject of a piece in the American Journalism Review by Carl Sessions Stepp of the University of Maryland. The title is "The Thrill Is Gone — The Era of Newspaper Angst." The good old days have vanished, he writes — the days when the journalist mattered, idealism prevailed and people paid attention to what we had to say.

There are three threats to such critiques.

The first is that in the search for profits, today's news corporations no longer value "good" journalism and have therefore imposed hurtful financial constraints on their newsrooms. The evidence for this indictment is thin. It is true that in the salad days of the 1970s and '80s, when profit margins of 20 percent to 30 percent were common, editors were able to greatly expand newsroom budgets and staffs and to raise salaries significantly.

With the recession of the early '90s, there was a lot of budget tightening. At some papers, a minority — journalists lost their jobs. Other papers cut back on the space available for news and took a more puritanical view of expense account lunches.

But taking that into account, the resources available for the coverage of news in 1995 are far greater than in any other era in the history of the American newspaper. Benjamin Bradlee recalls in his autobiography that when he became editor of The Wash-

ington Post in 1966, he had a budget of \$4 million and a staff of 303. There were only a handful of foreign and domestic bureaus. When he retired in 1991, the staff had more than doubled: 24 foreign bureaus and a half-dozen domestic bureaus had been created, and the newsroom budget had reached more than \$60 million a year and has since risen to about \$70 million.

Newsrooms at other large newspapers enjoyed similar largess. On a smaller scale, so did smaller newspapers in such big chains as Gannett, which spends more on news gathering today than ever before.

A second cause for angst in newsrooms has been increasing competition from other media, including the new computer-generated on-line services. This process has been going on since the invention of radio and television. But newspapers survived and prospered and are likely to be beneficiaries of the new forms of communication that are coming along.

The third indictment is that the quality of contemporary journalism has been corrupted by "tabloidism," excessive cynicism and negativism toward institutions of all kinds. That problem cannot be traced to new technology or to the corporatization of the news business. Journalists continue to control the content and tone of the news we get. If they are filled with angst, self-pity and disappointment about the work of journalism and if the thrill and excitement have vanished, they might test the thrill and excitement of selling shoes.

The Washington Post.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Fanatic 'Missions'

The assassin of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said he was on a mission from God. This is not exactly a new statement. We've heard it from fanatic Muslims wanting to kill the author Salman Rushdie. We've heard it from fanatic Christians who call themselves "pro-life" but murder doctors outside their clinics.

I first heard it in the movie "The Blues Brothers." The trouble is, the movie was a comedy. The rest, these damaged souls, always invoke some God to justify their actions. This is a God no one I know prays to. Let them find some other excuse for their deranged thinking. This one is worn out.

MARC D. EMORY,  
Dallas.

## A Red Cross Reply

Regarding "Updating the UN Agenda: New Priorities for New Challenges" (Opinion, Oct. 23):

The article by Prime Ministers Brundtland, Carlsson, Oddsson, Rasmussen and Lipponen cannot go without comment from our side since it appears to put into question our internationally recognized mandate.

While the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) supports all efforts to help the UN into the 21st century, it is concerned by the bruising amalgamation made in the article. The authors wish to see political, military and humanitarian operations lumped together into one big, omnipotent basket, the UN basket.

Certainly, the ICRC agrees that the political — and, if required, military — leadership needed to solve our planet's crisis belongs to the organization born of the 1945 UN Charter. We also recognize the fact that numerous UN bodies perform useful work in promoting economic and social development in countries free from conflict; that is, in relatively simple political environments where humanitarian aid is less likely to be controversial.

But in regions torn by conflict, where humanitarian assistance is prone to become an active participant in the ongoing conflict, the situation is very different. For this reason, humanitarian assistance has to be clearly separated from all other concerns, including peacekeeping operations.

This was recognized by the UN states themselves when, in 1949, they endorsed the Geneva Conventions — a body of international law conceived precisely to prevent humanitarian assistance from becoming a weapon or tool in the hands of a group party to a conflict.

The ICRC has long been seen as both the guardian of the Geneva Conventions (and the two 1977 Additional Protocols, which strengthen and expand the conventions' fields of applicability), as well as the best instrument available to bring such assistance in a neutral and impartial manner — with, therefore, the best chances of reaching all people in need in the most difficult circumstances.

That the ICRC has been extremely active over the recent years no one

can doubt. It is an unfortunate reflection of the state of the world that our operational budget has increased manifold since 1985, involving more and more people and more and more aid.

In many instances, such as in Somalia, the ICRC was the only organization able to reach victims by virtue of its intrinsic nonpartisan and nonpolitical nature. Soon, we are to begin visiting prisons in Kashmir, where violence has been raging for many years. The Indian government has agreed to this operation precisely because it recognizes the ICRC's independence, neutrality and ability to respect confidentiality.

And so, the ICRC is worried by recent attempts by various governments to use humanitarian assistance to bolster or add credibility to political and/or military designs. We fear that the concentration of political, military and humanitarian powers in the hands of one organization will seriously weaken the Geneva Conventions.

Though the ICRC hopes the United Nations will continue to endorse global responsibilities leading toward the end of conflicts, it is convinced that manipulating assistance (using it as a "carrot" to induce political agreements, for instance) might cause increased suffering.

If the delivery of aid becomes, or is perceived as, conditional on the behavior of leaders, we will see situations where some victims "deserve" aid more than others. This would be intolerable. Consequently, if aid and the organizations delivering it are seen by belligerents (or by populations) as partial, the very safety of aid workers would be at risk.

Therefore, military operations must remain distinct. In practice, this means that humanitarian assistance must remain independent from all those with political interest in a conflict — including the UN.

PAUL GROSSRIEDER,  
Geneva.

The writer is deputy director of operations for the ICRC.

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## A Star's Role in Washington

By Ken Ringle  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When the Washington Opera opened its 40th season with Verdi's "Luisa Miller" in the Kennedy Center Opera House, the company's glittering, globe-trotting artistic director and de facto chief was half a world away in Vienna, singing another opera ("Hérodiade") by another composer (Massenet) in another language (French).

Therein lies the central question facing the largest and most ambitious arts organization in the U.S. capital as it heads into its biggest-ever, \$12.7 million calendar for 1995-96: Can a once regional opera company now reaching for the cultural major leagues be driven there by remote control, even with such a global megastar at the controls as Plácido Domingo?

The answer, to reveal itself in the next few years, will depend on several related questions. Among them:

- Is Domingo actually driving or merely navigating?
- Who else is in the vehicle to help him?
- And, perhaps most important in this era of operating gas guzzlers, how much fuel can he get his hands on?

Traditionally, the great opera companies of the United States have borne the personal stamp of a single impresario — Kurt Herbert Adler at San Francisco, Ardis Krainik in Chicago, the late Rudolf Bing at New York's Metropolitan. For the past 15 years, to many, the Washington Opera was Martin Feinstein, the sometimes irascible, always visionary general director who built the company from a hopeful and experimental regional troupe into a contender for the nation's top opera ranks.

Now Feinstein is retired — this season is the last he planned — and the company is

astir with reports and rumors about Domingo's ambitious plans. Next season, for example, the season reportedly will open with a 19th-century Brazilian opera in which he will sing the lead — a production to be televised nationwide.

There is talk of unprecedented collaboration with major European opera companies and stars, open-air summer concerts here by Domingo and other noted singers, production in 1997-98 of a new opera based on the Gabriel García Márquez novel "Love in the Time of Cholera," and even — somewhere down the road — a possible Washington Opera production of Wagner's "Ring" cycle, the greatest challenge of all.

Yet the question remains: With Feinstein retired and Domingo absent for virtually the entire season, who is running the Washington Opera?

In fact, it's being largely run by the same people who were running it when Feinstein was in charge. The former general director was a great delegator. As he frequently declared, perhaps his greatest contribution to the Washington Opera has been the staff he was able to build and retain, in contrast to the frequent staff turnover in many opera companies.

Of the 38 full-time staff members — the company payroll will swell to 380 at the peak of this season — the vast majority have been with the Washington Opera at least eight years. The two principal administrators have been in place 12 and nine years, and some company principals, like Hunter and the production director, Roman Terlecky, predate even Feinstein. It is no small compliment to Feinstein that a world figure like Domingo, while planning a modest staff expansion, seems to anticipate no major housecleaning.

"I think one of the things that made the Washington Opera attractive to Plácido was the idea that he would inherit an ex-

perienced professional staff that could run the company in his absence," says Hunter. "The idea of administrative continuity is very important to him."

Closest to Domingo personally is Patricia Fleischer Mossel, a sixtyish onetime college English teacher, actress and model, whose passion for opera led her from volunteer fund-raiser to director of development at the San Francisco Opera in the late 1970s. Since coming to Washington in 1984 as director of development, marketing and public relations, she has transformed the Washington Opera from a debt-ridden financial wastrel into a financially healthy company with its own \$2 million development fund and a stable full of willing donors.

HANDLING the artistic side day to day in Domingo's absence is Edward C. Purinton, 65, a Holyoke, Massachusetts, native bewitched by opera since he "used to stage shows in the back yard" as a child. A 13-year staffer with the Santa Fe Opera and for 12 years general director of the Tulsa Opera, he came to Washington nine years ago as de facto artistic administrator under Feinstein.

Under Domingo, Purinton and others say, he's doing much the same sort of work he did under Feinstein — auditioning and negotiating with singers, weighing concepts in design and direction, and policing the mind-reeling maze of scheduling tasks involving everything from stage availability and rehearsal times to ticket subscriptions.

Instead of conferring with Feinstein in an office next door, however, he now communicates by fax twice a week with Domingo's secretary in Vienna. The secretary in turn relays information to and from the peripatetic tenor, who in any given week this season will be somewhere between Uruguay and Finland.



John Ramm and Matthew Kelly in Martin Duncan's production of "Doktor Caligari" at the Lyric Hammersmith.

## Stylish Translations by the Met

By David Stevens  
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK'S Metropolitan must be the last of the world's major opera houses to adopt the projected translations of the texts sung in foreign languages, but it has done so this season, and done it with style.

The subtitles or superlatives — so called by analogy with the subtitles of foreign movies — are generally projected onto a small screen above the stage opening. They are almost uni-

versally detested by professionals and opera students who know their librettos, but just as overwhelmingly approved by the mass of ticket buyers. Singers are deranged by the laughter that greets a funny line delivered to the audience by projector before it has been sung.

James Levine, the Met's artistic director and principal conductor, once said titles would be introduced in the house "over my dead body," but ways were studied so that the titles would avoid annoying those who don't.

The result is a system that lets each spectator control his or her own small computer-like screen — two inches high by eight wide — usually mounted on the back of the seat in front. In boxes, with movable seats, they are mounted on swivels and they are also available to standees. The system, called Met Titles, cost \$2.7 million to study, develop and manufacture.

The recent new production of Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades" provided a good test — a relatively unfamiliar work being sung in Russian. It provided unobtrusive aid to those who wanted it with minimal disturbance to those who didn't.

The production was under the vibrant musical direction of Valery Gergiev, the Kirov Opera's artistic director, and had Ben Heppner in exciting form as the crazed gambler Hermann, Karita Mattila an outstanding Lisa, and Leonie Rysanek in fine dramatic form as the old Countess. Elijah Moshinsky's production, designed by Mark Thompson and with lighting by Paul Pyant, effectively reduced the Met's huge stage with a picture frame inside the stage opening and concentrated the action with deep perspective.

The city's other musical hit of the moment is a splendid revival of Stephen Sondheim's 25-year-old "Company." Some, but not all, think George Furth's book, about a group of Manhattan couples who try to get an ambivalent bachelor friend to marry, is a bit dated. But there is nothing dated in the musical and verbal wit of such numbers as "The Little Things You Do Together," "Marry Me a Little" or "Side by Side by Side." And the superb Roundabout company has no need of subtitles.

Time was when Broadway was self-sufficient, mounting its shows and opening in New York after short tryouts in other East Coast cities. But for several years now a symbiotic relationship has been developing

between Broadway and theaters throughout the country.

Two long-established theaters in San Diego have just staged productions that look as if they are headed for Broadway. The La Jolla Playhouse put on the premiere of "Randy Newman's Faust," in which the highly successful film composer transports the durable myth to middle America and presents the title character as Henry Faust, a feckless rock singer.

Newman's lyrics and book have some good moments, but the music is too innocuous to carry its share of the load, and when and if it reaches Broadway the show will probably have to be about 20 minutes shorter. David Garrison as Lucifer, constantly plotting to get back into Heaven, is the show's pivotal character.

At the Old Globe, Sondheim and Furth are collaborating again, not on a musical this time, but on a nonmusical comedy whodunit called "The Doctor Is Out," reportedly due on Broadway in the spring.

The plot concerns a group of raving New York neurotics (if not psychopaths) who arrive for a group session at a psychiatrist's office. When the doctor fails to show (he is dead in the next room), the patients give full and hilarious reign to their various hang-ups.

John Rubinstein stars as the one supposedly stable character who seems to get away with mass murder in the end, but the entire cast is wonderfully quirky, lacking only some Sondheim musical wit to provide the finishing touch.

And New York is currently enjoying Steve Martin's "Picasso at the Lapin Agile," in the staging of Chicago's Steppenwolf troupe. Martin's conceit is in the Montmartre bistro in 1904 and compare notes on the nature of genius, mostly in the language of today. The joke is that we know who these guys are, but the folks on stage do not.

## A Powerful but Vanishing 'Patriot'

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Like God, the Royal Shakespeare Company moves in mysterious ways; without revisiting the old argument about what right it has, if any, to pull away from the Barbican, it is getting more difficult to accept the regular pleas for more state cash when you think about its current scheduling policies, if indeed any really exist.

Consider the last few months alone: While a dismal double bill of "The Tempest" and Edward Bond's "Bingo" is left trudging around on small-scale tour, two of the company's most intriguing stagings are allowed to come and then rapidly go without trace. Whatever its failings, for sheer ambition and cost Nick Dear's "Zenobia" was surely worth a lot more than a few summer weeks at the Young Vic.

Now, in still more rapid conspicuous consumption, the company finally gets around to John Osborne (albeit only in the year of his death), stages an epic four-hour "A Patriot for Me" with a hugely distinguished cast, and then hauls it out of the Barbican repertoire after barely six weeks. If this makes artistic or commercial sense of any kind to you, apply to Stratford where they'll probably make you company manager.

In the meantime, hurry to "Patriot" before it vanishes. Osborne's coded message about the treachery and homophobia of high Britain in 1965, necessarily shifted back to Vienna and Prague at the turn of the century, still has an epic sweep and the kind of historical majesty that cries out for the David Lean movie treatment. James Wilby is far more credible in the central role than was Max Schell 30 years

ago, and Denis Quilley in the old George Devine drag role as the Baron has himself a ball, and a fully costumed one at that. Reginald Marsh and Frank Thornton head a supporting cast of nearly a hundred in Peter Gill's ponderous but powerful staging.

Some unusually heavy sponsorship from a mineral-water company (which tells us unconvincingly in the program that it wishes to be "involved in the entire production process," thereby conjuring up a bleak new world of boardroom casting) has allowed the Anglo-American actresses Myriam Cyr and Maryam d'Abo and their director, Lisa

### LONDON THEATER

Forrell, to stage the European premiere of Beth Henley's "Abundance" on a set at Riverside that would not have disgraced a major Broadway revival of "Oklahoma!"

In these wide, wonderfully lit open spaces we hear the tale of two mail-order brides of the 1860s and their Wild West adventures, including kidnapping by Indians and constant shifts of fortune. Predictably, the men have a rough time here: One of them ends up limble in a threshing machine, by which time "Abundance" has begun to appear a bloody feminist revenge for the macho westerns of Sam Peckinpah and John Ford.

But much of it is true. There was a mail-order bride captured by Indians in the 1880s who later escaped and went on the lecture circuit to denounce her captors and make her fortune. If Henley had been happy just to tell that story, we would have had an intriguing pioneer documentary of the Big Country.

Instead, we get a lot of female bonding followed by unbending and poetic musings on the nature of feminism and wide-open spaces and redskins and what all that can do

to the complexion, especially where involuntary tattooing is involved. In the end, "Abundance" is, I think, about two women in love with themselves, each other and the wide-open spaces in roughly that order.

Fans of period melodrama usually have to find some sort of excuse for its camp excesses: "Phantom of the Opera" as a Freudian nightmare of possession and thwarted sexuality, or "Sweeney Todd" as a social history of London in the time of Jack the Ripper. But it has taken an inventive production by Martin Duncan from the Nottingham Playhouse (now at the Lyric Hammersmith) to get us back to "The Cabinet of Doktor Caligari," widely reckoned at least by German movie critics to have presaged the rise of Hitler.

This was originally the 1919 Expressionist horror film about the fairground impresario who programs a sleepwalker to become a serial killer, and those who prefer their historical parallels to run through Hollywood might note that the Conrad Veidt who becomes a star as the killer first time around did indeed end up as the evil Nazi of "Casablanca."

But "Caligari" is essentially hokum, albeit brilliantly stage managed by Matthew Kelly as the Herr Doktor and John Ramm as his drowsy monster. Now let's see the Théâtre de Complicité get at it.

In the meantime, Martin Duncan does take some liberties with the time frame, having his doctor sing highlights from "The Sound of Music" while dismembering corpses. But what matters here is that, as with the riotous adaptations at Stratford East of the much-missed Ken Hill, adapters have never forgotten the ghastly fun of the original even while overlaying it with latter-day references and explanations.

## Thursday HEALTH/SCIENCE

With a wide range of topics from technology to space exploration, from recent medical discoveries to how the human brain functions, this in-depth feature brings up-to-date information on scientific and physical developments in the intriguing worlds of health and science.

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1	THE LOST WORLD, by Michael Crichton	1	5	1	5	1	5	1
2	SILENT NIGHT, by Mary Higgins Clark	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
3	THE HORSE WHISPERER, by Nicholas Evans	3	7	3	7	3	7	3
4	MORNING, NOON AND NIGHT, by Sidney Sheldon	4	7	4	7	4	7	4
5	THE HUNDRED SECRET SENSES, by Amy Tan	5	1	5	1	5	1	5
6	LOVE IN ANOTHER TOWN, by Barbara Taylor Bradford	6	2	6	2	6	2	6
7	THE CELESTINE PROPHET, by James Redfield	7	8	7	8	7	8	7
8	COMING HOME, by Rosemary Pilcher	8	5	8	5	8	5	8
9	FINDING MOON, by Tony Hillerman	9	14	9	14	9	14	9
10	BEACH MUSIC, by Pat Conroy	10	17	10	17	10	17	10
11	COME TO GRIEF, by Dick Francis	11	8	11	8	11	8	11
12	A PLACE CALLED FREE, by James Redfield	12	8	12	8	12	8	12
13	DARKNESS, by Kevin J. Anderson	13	12	13	12	13	12	13
14	POLITICALLY CORRECT HOLIDAY STORIES, by James Finn Garner	14	13	14	13	14	13	14
15	THE CHRISTMAS BOX, by Richard Paul Evans	15	1	15	1	15	1	15
NONFICTION								
1	MY AMERICAN JOURNEY, by Colin L. Powell	1	6	1	6	1	6	1
2	EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE, by Daniel Goleman	2	5	2	5	2	5	2
3	CHARLES AND KURLIT'S AMERICA, by Charles Kuralt	3	4	3	4	3	4	3
4	A GOOD LIFE, by Ben Bradlee	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
5	A GOOD WALK SPOILED, by John Feinstein	5	6	5	6	5	6	5
6	HIGH TIDE IN TUCSON, by Barbara Kingsolver	6	9	6	9	6	9	6
7	MY POINT AND DO I HAVE ONE, by Ellen DeGeneres	7	9	7	9	7	9	7
8	SIXTERS, Essays by Carol Saline, Photographs by Sharon J. Wolchik	8	10	8	10	8	10	8
9	A QUIET MIND, by Kay Redfield Jamison	9	7	9	7	9	7	9
10	PALIMPSEST, by Gore Vidal	10	12	10	12	10	12	10
11	IN COLONY, by David Herbert Donald	11	23	11	23	11	23	11
12	SPONTANEOUS HEALING, by Andrew Weil	12	23	12	23	12	23	12
13	GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berardi	13	8	13	8	13	8	13
14	MY OLD MAN AND THE SEA, by David and Daniel Hays	14	13	14	13	14	13	14
15	THE MORAL COMPASS, edited by William J. Bennett	15	1	15	1	15	1	15
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS								
1	MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	1	128	1	128	1	128	1
2	THE SEVEN SPIRITUAL LAWS OF SUCCESS, by Donald C. Cripps	2	33	2	33	2	33	2
3	DAVID LETTERMAN'S BOOK OF TOP TEN LISTS, by David Letterman, Steve O'Donnell, et al.	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
4	MARS AND VENUS IN THE BEDROOM, by John Gray	4	16	4	16	4	16	4

### THE BLUE SUIT:

A Memoir of Crime  
By Richard Rayner. 216 pages.  
\$19.95. Houghton Mifflin Co.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

At first glance, the hero of "The Blue Suit" seems like that most familiar of literary types: the sensitive young Englishman who loves to read books and dreams of becoming a writer.

He attends the typically awful boarding school, described in typically exquisite prose, and suffers the requisite adolescent agonies before discovering a glittering new world at Cambridge, where he studies philosophy and law.

From there, it's on to London, where there are "Vile Bodies"—like encounters with lots of rich young things and long afternoons spent in the reading room of the British Museum. A first novel is planned, and a pretty young woman is pursued.

book, however, also has a secret self, a not-so-pretty persona that will get him into a lot of trouble. Unbeknownst to his friends, Richard has lied about most of his past. He has invented a fictional father, made up some phony siblings and told all manner of lies. What's more, he has become a forger and a thief.

Richard is supposed to be a self-portrait of the British writer Richard Rayner, the author of this so-called memoir, though given Richard's propensity for lying the reader often wonders just how much of this book is really true.

"The Blue Suit" recapitulates or reinvents much of the same material as Rayner's last book, "The Elephant" (1992), a lively but brittle novel that probed the relationship between a compulsive liar and his equally mendacious father.

Although "The Elephant" was filled with clever scenes, it felt strangely defensive and jokey. In "The Blue Suit," Rayner demonstrates he would still rather substitute charm for

introspection, but he has begun to let down his guard.

His father, Richard tells us, was never like other boys' fathers: "He loved cricket and worked the way people seemed to work in the movies — not a lot."

Jack Rayner once went out to buy a pint of milk and didn't return home for two weeks. Later, when Richard was in boarding school, he seemingly disappeared for good. Years later, he would resurface in the custody of the police; it seems he had embezzled a large amount of money, faked his own death and fled to South America.

Embarrassed by his father, young Richard embarks on a career as a liar. He tells people his father is a novelist. He tells them his father is dead or ill or living in a faraway country. At first the lies are a way to plaster over his own hurts, but they gradually become a way to impress friends. In time, his father's chameleon-like identity transfers itself to him. One day he is an aspiring musician; another day, he is a lawyer-in-

training or a dashing gentleman-crook.

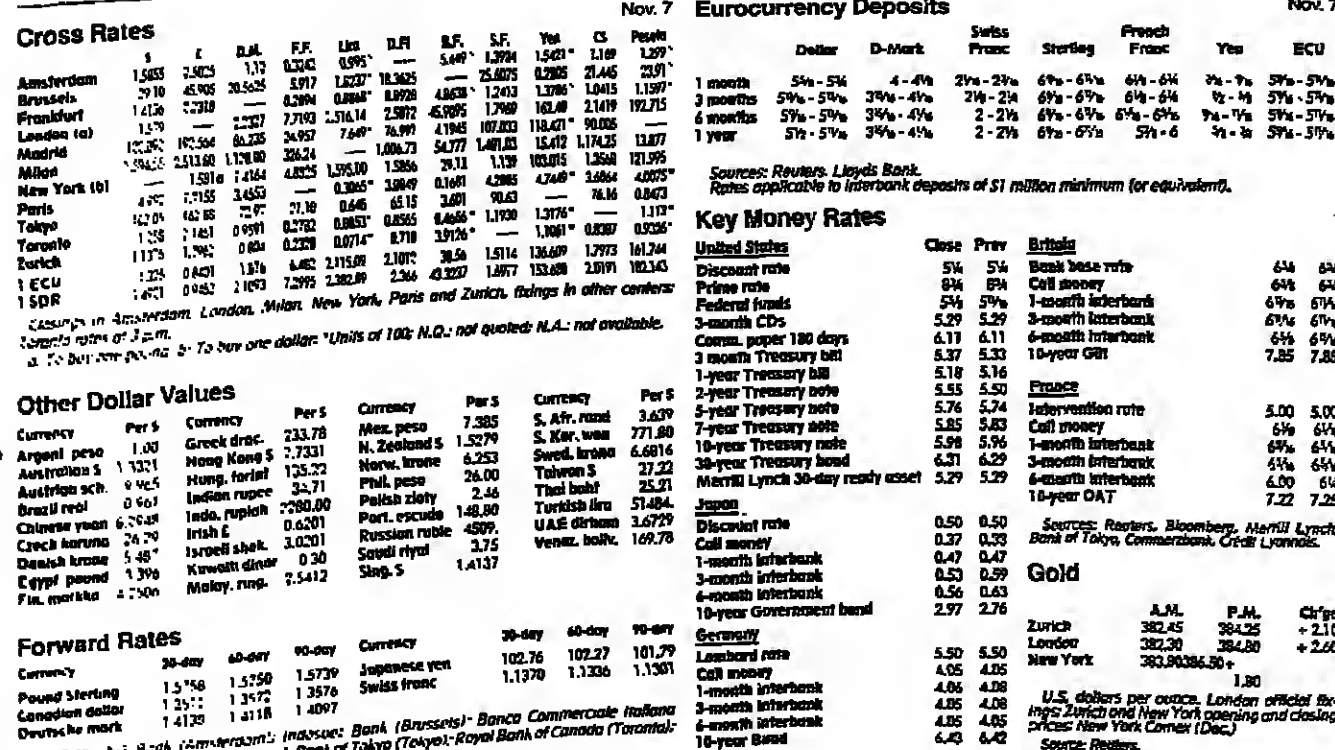
The crook pose seems to stick. First it is a book Richard covets and can't afford. Soon it is dozens of books, filched from bookstores or lifted from friends. From books, he quickly moves on to candlesticks and jewelry. For extra money, he pilfers credit cards and checks from unlocked Cambridge dorm rooms.

It's clear to the reader that Richard's crime spree sprang from some sort of twisted desire to emulate his father, but he never really tries to grapple with this aspect of their relationship. He moves to Los Angeles, falls in love with a woman named Paivi and tells her the story of his life.

He says he is finally setting the record straight, even though this beguiling memoir may in fact be another one of his embellished truths, a carefully invented tale rather than a real confession.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

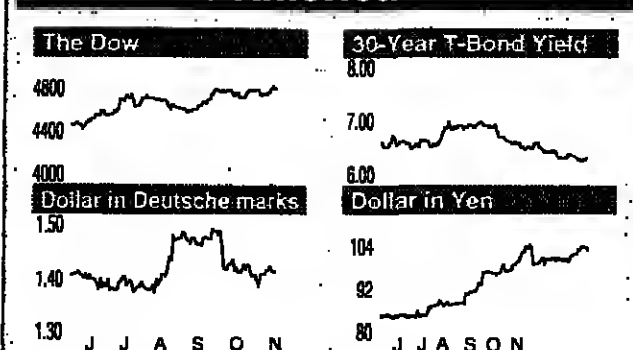






## THE AMERICAS

## Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	4197.03	4184.01	-0.35
NYSE	S&P 500	586.32	588.46	-0.36
NYSE	S&P 100	557.67	558.18	-0.29
NYSE	Composite	312.96	313.62	-0.20
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1043.98	1062.19	-1.72
AMEX	Market Value	528.65	528.61	+0.01
Toronto	TSE Index	4684.54	4590.66	-0.13
Sao Paulo	Bovespa	41112.14	40943.10	+0.41
Mexico City	Bolsa	2256.00	2275.30	-0.85
Buenos Aires	Merval	399.61	401.18	-0.38
Santiago	IPSA General	5745.16	5745.02	+0.00
Caracas	Capital General	1650.40	1623.35	+1.67

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters. International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

## Increase in U.S. Productivity Slows

WASHINGTON (AP) — Productivity in the American workplace rose at an annual rate of 2 percent during the third quarter, the government said Tuesday, less than half the gain three months earlier.

The Labor Department said that output per worker — defined as output per number of hours worked — slowed from a revised 4.9 percent annual advance during the April-June period. The figures are adjusted for seasonal variations.

Productivity is a key measure of living standards and business competitiveness in the United States. Increases mean companies are making their goods more efficiently.

• **Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Inc.** earned a net \$42 million in the third quarter; a comparable figure was not available because it was the brokerage concern's first quarterly earnings report since being spun off from Equitable Cos.

• **Turner Broadcasting System Inc.** had a third-quarter net profit of \$39.8 million, reversing a loss of \$4.6 million a year ago.

• **Rockefeller Group Inc.** will file a stand-alone plan for reorganization rather than seek more time to work out a joint plan with Rockefeller Center Properties Inc.

• **U.S. Enrichment Corp.**, the world's largest uranium producer, is up for sale for about \$2 billion. Morgan Stanley & Co., Goldman Sachs & Co., Merrill Lynch & Co., Lehman Brothers Inc. and CS First Boston are competing to arrange what would be the second-largest initial public offering of a U.S. company.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

## Consolidation: Now All the Rage

By Floyd Norris  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the current merger boom, the prevailing strategy is to buy what you know.

Staying in your own business, if not in your own neighborhood, makes it easier to justify the purchase price with promises of better management and ruthless cost-cutting.

The big question confronting shareholders of the acquiring companies, therefore, is whether those savings are real.

The blizzard of acquisition agreements announced Monday fits this pattern. The industries ranged from cookies to paint, from electricity to paper, from banking to surgical devices. But what they had in common was that the would-be acquirer was not venturing far afield in terms of business line.

The pitch in such deals is not that the buyer is getting a wonderful new business with great growth prospects. It is that com-

binations will yield savings in reduced administrative expenses, marketing costs or something. Even as managements assure shareholders that they will benefit, they are telling workers that many of them will not.

In previous merger booms, Wall Street counseled that diversification was good — in part because it provided a hedge against cyclical forces that could affect profit at one part of a diversified company.

Now the Street heartily supports the trend toward consolidation. It has applauded such moves as Sears Roebuck & Co.'s spin-offs of Allstate Corp. and plans by Dean Witter, Discover & Co. and ITT Corp. to divide into three. RJR/Nabisco Inc. is being pressed to spin off its food businesses — operations R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. once bought as a hedge against possible problems in the tobacco business.

The moves toward consolidation are possible in part because antitrust regulators are less likely to intervene than they once were, having become convinced that it is often international competition that counts,

not competition within a local market. It also helps that credit is now easy for many companies, which can either borrow money at good rates or sell stock at high prices to finance takeovers.

All this has combined for a record year in mergers and acquisitions. The 1994 high of \$347.1 billion was surpassed last week. With the announcements Monday, the total is about \$363 billion, according to Securities Data Co., after adjusting for double counting, including the two \$10 billion offers for First Interstate Bancorp.

It is in banking, an area where the government agrees that fewer players would be a good idea, that the most interesting of Monday's deals came. That was an agreement by the boards of both institutions that First Bank System Inc. would acquire First Interstate. But that deal is also the least likely to be consummated.

The plan is questionable because it involves First Interstate turning its back on an offer by Wells Fargo & Co. that the market has deemed to be better.

But both also appear to apply to an additional 1.6 million options owned by Mr. Jacobs that expire by Dec. 31, 1997.

Mr. Jacobs, who joined Chrysler in 1978 and served as chairman and chief executive from 1979 until he retired in 1992, received most of his compensation in the form of stock options, according to the lawsuit. Under a complex agreement with Mr. Kerkerian, however, Mr. Jacobs assured of receiving at least the value of his options.

## Iacocca Sues Chrysler Over Stock Options

By James Bennet  
New York Times Service

DETROIT — Lee Iacocca has sued Chrysler Corp., asserting that the company he led back from the brink of bankruptcy was illegally keeping him from exercising his options to buy its stock.

The lawsuit, over options worth about \$40 million, is the latest in a series of accusations of betrayal and bad faith be-

tween Mr. Iacocca and Chrysler.

After Mr. Iacocca joined the financier Kirk Kerkorian in a failed buyout attempt of Chrysler last spring, the automaker's board blocked Mr. Iacocca from exercising his options in July, saying he had violated terms of the stock option plan by working with Mr. Kerkorian.

The board's decision, like Monday's suit, covered 112,500 options that were granted in 1985 and that expired Monday.

But both also appear to apply to an additional 1.6 million options owned by Mr. Jacobs that expire by Dec. 31, 1997.

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## French Cabinet Shift Helps Lift Dollar

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — The dollar rose against the Deutsche mark and other European currencies Tuesday as the replacement of French Prime Minister Alain Juppé's cabinet boosted the franc against the mark.

The cabinet shake-up stimulated investor expectations that the government of President Jacques Chirac would stick to its recent pledge to cut spending in a move to rein in the budget deficit.

"Juppé and Chirac have dropped the idea that they can create jobs at the same time they cut spending," said Ken Nixon, currency adviser at Bank of Montreal/Harris Bank in New York.

The changes, which left Finance Minister Jean Arthuis in place, helped drive the

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

mark down to 3.4461 francs from 3.4625 francs on Monday.

When the mark falls against European currencies, as on Tuesday, it typically depreciates against the dollar too, as speculators seek the chance to sell marks.

The dollar closed Tuesday at 1.4164 DM, up from 1.4130 DM on Monday, and at 103.015 yen, down from 103.350 yen. It slipped to 4.8825 French francs from 4.8915 francs.

The U.S. currency also benefited from a news report that Russian President Boris Yeltsin's heart problems were more serious than previously reported. Political turmoil in Russia often hurts the mark because of the close ties between the two countries.

But the dollar was also held back by the stalemate between President Bill Clinton and the Republican-controlled Congress in negotiations to cut the budget deficit, market participants said.

Against other major currencies, the dollar rose to 1.390 Swiss francs from 1.375 francs, while the pound rose to \$1.5810 from \$1.5803.

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

## Tuesday, Nov. 7

Prices in local currencies.

## Tel Aviv

High Low Close Prev.

ABN-AMRO 69.10 68.40 68.80 69.10

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## Frankfurt

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## Hannoversburg

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## EUROPE

# San Paolo to Sell Its Ambrosiano Veneto Holding

Bloomberg Business News

MILAN — Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino SpA said Tuesday it would sell its stake in Banco Ambrosiano Veneto SpA for 675 billion lire (\$424 million) in a move analysts viewed as a signal the bank would expand its investment banking activities.

San Paolo's 19.4 percent stake will be acquired by members of Ambrosiano Veneto's controlling shareholder syndicate, Franco's Credit Agricole SA, the Italian insurer Allianz Assicurazioni SpA and Gruppo Lombardo Veneto, a consortium of northeastern Italian banks.

San Paolo said it would record a one-time gain over book value of 234 billion lire from the cash sale of the bank, which is strong in retail banking and small business lending in northeastern Italy.

The transaction at 7,000 lire a share will take place by Dec. 15, the bank said.

"I think the money will be used to develop San Paolo's merchant banking activities," said Anthony Mannara, banking analyst at Milla & Co. in Milan. "I don't think they will go out and buy a Banco di Napoli or something, but they

could increase their holdings in other companies."

Analysts said they did not expect any major acquisitions soon by San Paolo, which vies with Cariplo SpA and Banca di Roma SpA to be Italy's largest bank. They said San Paolo would initially use the money to bolster its balance sheet.

"A lot of the money could get eaten up by the restructurings that San Paolo already has under way," said Francesco Ricciuti, an analyst at Pasfin Securities.

San Paolo recently has incorporated many subsidiaries, such as Credipol, the unit that held the Ambrosiano Veneto stake, and is trying to reduce bad loans.

Some of the money could end up as investments in other financial institutions or to help out its own corporate finance activities, analysts said.

"The bank has made it clear it wants to boost its merchant banking activities," said Alessandro Roccati, an analyst at Activest Ltd.

"It wants a larger international presence and to be able to offer a wider range of products for its corporate clients."

# Pechiney Sale Advances But France May Be Forced to Sell Low

By Max Berley  
Special to the International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The state-owned aluminum and packaging giant Pechiney SA will probably be privatized before the end of the month after this week's approval of the plan, but analysts warn that market conditions may force the cash-strapped French government to sell the company at a bargain-basement price.

The sale of Pechiney would be the last privatization undertaken by the government this year and could yield 7 billion francs (\$1.43 billion) in revenue. When added to the 16.5 billion francs generated by the privatizations of the steelmaker Usinor-Sacilor SA and the tobacco company Seita, however, the state will have fallen far short of its goal of 40 billion francs in privatization revenue for the year.

Pechiney's private shareholders set the privatization process in motion late Monday by approving resolutions that would allow the company to convert nonvoting certificates into B shares in the newly privatized company. The shareholders currently hold 24.6 percent of the company's stock through the certificates.

The move opened the way for the government to launch the sale of Pechiney by the end of the year and probably before the end of November, analysts said.

Pechiney, which is the world's third-largest aluminum producer and the top-ranking manufacturer of beverage cans, had sales of 70.74 billion francs in 1994 but registered a net loss for the year of 3.74 billion francs, mostly because of goodwill amortization costs linked to its purchase of American National Can Co. In October, Yves Galland, the industry min-

ister who was among those replaced Tuesday in a French cabinet shuffle, indicated that the government would privatize Pechiney before Renault, the other company expected to be sold off in 1995. The government pushed back the Renault sale in hopes of getting a higher price.

The decision, though, ultimately rests with Finance Minister Jean Arthuis, who must decide whether to wait for market conditions to improve or to proceed with the sale to bring in some badly needed revenue.

Analysts said going ahead with the sale would show that France was serious about cutting its debt.

Pechiney investment certificates are currently trading at about 259 francs, down nearly 28 percent from the beginning of the year. Their current trading price, analysts say, would probably serve as a basis upon which to determine the share's initial offering price.

"The share is languishing, and there is very little appetite for cyclical stocks," a Paris-based analyst said.

He pointed to the poor performance of shares in Usinor as evidence that the public was less than enamored of state share offerings.

Since their initial public offering in mid-July, Usinor shares have dropped 18 percent, closing Tuesday at 70.85 francs.

But another analyst said the low price might be a selling point.

"People will be attracted by the fact that the share is at an historical low," he said.

Pechiney also may be in a hurry to go on the market because of uncertainty about earnings prospects for 1996, he said. Aluminum sales, which represent 25 percent of Pechiney's revenue, may continue to drop as they have since July, after rising significantly in 1994.

# Chemicals Help BP Profit in 3d Quarter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British Petroleum Co. said Tuesday that surging chemical profits and reduced costs had helped it report better-than-expected earnings for the third quarter.

On a replacement-cost basis, which strips out gains or losses on inventory, the company posted net profit of £283 million (\$447 million), compared with £409 million a year earlier.

Excluding exceptional items, BP said profit rose 28 percent, to £532 million, from £415 million a year earlier.

The sale of a U.S. refinery last week resulted in an after-tax gain of £244 million, the company said, reflecting British Petroleum's environmental liabilities and a write-down of the refinery's value.

On a historical-cost basis, which takes into account gains or losses on oil stocks, profit was £183 million after charges, compared with £382 million a year earlier.

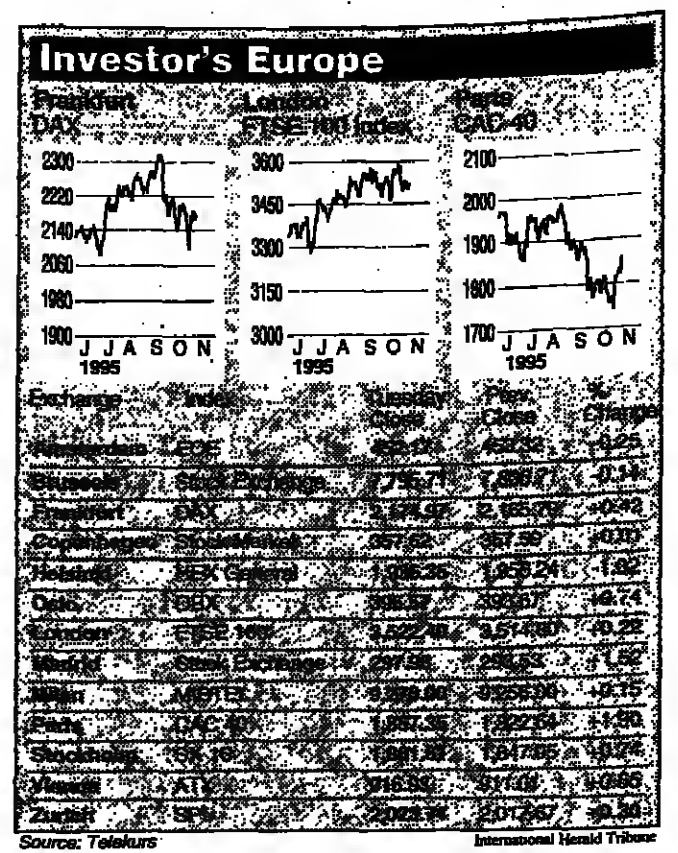
BP shares closed unchanged, at 469.

Howard Catermole, an analyst with James Capel & Co., said the figures were "pretty good all around," and significantly higher than most analysts had forecast.

BP said its profit at its chemical business soared to £225 million from £224 million.

Although oil prices fell compared with a year earlier, BP said profit from oil and natural gas production rose as the company cut operating costs. The production unit earned £527 million, compared with £499 million.

(Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters)



# Very briefly:

- Swiss Bank Corp. Chief Executive Georges Blum will become chairman in May when Walter Frehner resigns that post. Marcel Ospel, head of SBC Warburg, will succeed Mr. Blum.
- Marks & Spencer PLC reported a 9 percent rise in first-half pretax profit, to £385.4 million (\$608.9 million) on strong food and home-furnishings sales.
- British Sky Broadcasting PLC's first-quarter earnings doubled to £50.8 million, helped by the recent launch of the Disney channel and by its strong coverage of British sports.
- European Union industry ministers agreed to extend rules allowing governments to subsidize shipyards until October 1996 from the end of this year.
- Germany's engineering employers' lobbying group, Gesamtmetall, said Hans-Joachim Gottschol would step down as president when his term ended next summer.
- France Telecom's mobile operations will break even in 1997 after a loss of 800 million francs (\$163.5 million) last year. The state-owned telephone company also expects a smaller loss in 1995 and 1996.

Bloomberg, Reuters, Knight-Ridder

# Britain Approves Lyonnaisse Bid

LONDON — The British government Tuesday approved Lyonnaisse des Eaux's proposed takeover of Northumbrian Water PLC, subject to price conditions that the French company has accepted.

The government said there should be water-price cuts of 15 percent over the next six years. Lyonnaisse also must ensure that, subject to market conditions, the merged company will be listed on the London Stock Exchange by the end of 2005.

The announcement paves the way for Lyonnaisse des Eaux to go ahead with its hostile bid for Northumbrian. Lyonnaisse launched a bid March 6 but declined to set a price until it had received regulatory approval.

Northumbrian shares closed at £10.74 (\$16.97), up 66 pence, on the government's approval.

# Growth Stalls In Germany

Bloomberg Business News

NUREMBERG — The unemployment rate was unchanged at 9.2 percent in October as a slowing economy held down job creation, the Federal Labor Office said Tuesday.

The office said weaker economic growth in Western Germany and the inability of Eastern Germany to generate jobs without government subsidies had restrained new hiring.

The Western German jobless rate was unchanged at 8.1 percent, while the Eastern German rate was steady at 13.8 percent.

# Bayer Says Dividend Increase Is Likely

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LEVERKUSEN, Germany — Bayer AG said Tuesday its third-quarter pretax profit rose 44 percent and that a dividend increase was in sight, even as the chief executive predicted earnings may begin to fall.

Germany's second-largest chemical maker said third-quarter profit jumped to 906 million Deutsche marks (\$642 million), lifting nine-month pretax profit to 3.3 billion DM from 2.38 billion DM a year earlier.

The company said the strong mark cut its earnings by 500 million DM in the first nine months.

Sales in the quarter rose 2 percent, to 10.84 billion DM, bringing the nine-month total to 34.03 billion DM, up 4 percent.

Manfred Schneider, chief executive of Bayer, said that while full-year pretax profit could match the record of 4.1 billion DM, set

in 1989, earnings were not likely to exceed that level this year or next.

Mr. Schneider said a dividend increase still made sense. Shareholders received 13 DM a share last year.

"It's not unrealistic to assume that 14 marks could be another figure for this year," he said.

Earnings at Bayer's subsidiaries in Germany rose 72 percent in the nine-month period, to 1.89 billion DM, leading the overall profit growth. Overseas operations contributed 1.45 billion DM to the nine-month result, up 11 percent.

Among product groups, health care suffered most from the effects of the strong mark, with sales staying flat at 8.4 billion DM in the first nine months but rising 10 percent in local currencies.

Polymers reported the strongest growth, with sales rising 12 percent, to 6.2 billion DM.

Fibers remained the only unprofitable sector, with Mr. Schneider blaming steep increases in raw material prices that could not be passed on to consumers because of competitive pressures.

(Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters)

# Sales of Losce Lift Astra Profit

Astra AB said its nine-month pretax profit rose 26 percent, to 9.12 billion kronor (\$1.4 billion), although sales and profit slowed in the third quarter, Reuters reported from Stockholm.

Sales in the nine-month period rose 33 percent, to 26.68 billion kronor, fueled by sales of the ulcer drug Losce. But sales in the third quarter fell to 8.6 billion kronor from 8.65 billion kronor in the year-earlier period.

The company said the fluctuations had been caused mainly by changes in wholesale inventories.

# Allied Domecq Slips

Allied Domecq PLC said profit in its latest financial year dropped 21 percent because of a £90 million restructuring charge, Agence France-Presse reported from London.

The producer of food and liquor said profit for the year to August fell to £494 million from £628 million. Before exceptional items, profit remained stable at £635 million as sales rose 5 percent, to 6.05 billion.

# AMEX

Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close			
Stock	High	Low	Change
AMEX	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 100	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 200	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 300	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 400	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 500	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 600	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 700	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 800	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 900	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 1100	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 1200	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 1300	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 1400	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 1500	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 1600	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 1700	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 1800	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 1900	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 2000	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 2100	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 2200	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 2300	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 2400	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 2500	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 2600	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 2700	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 2800	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 2900	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 3000	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 3100	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 3200	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 3300	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 3400	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 3500	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 3600	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 3700	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 3800	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 3900	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 4000	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 4100	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 4200	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 4300	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 4400	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 4500	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 4600	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 4700	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 4800	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 4900	100.00	99.00	+0.50
AMEX 5000	100.00	99.00	+0.50

# U.S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes					Most Active					
Dow Jones					NYSE					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	481.84	486.17	488.39	27.30	+16.98	Microsoft	182.94	189.40	189.40	+3.46
Boeing	481.84	231.41	193.92	200.48	+3.97	Intel	108.90	110.00	110.00	+1.10
General	215.46	215.46	215.46	215.46	+0.00	Oracle	62.00	62.00	62.00	+0.00
Standard	169.39	169.39	169.39	169.39	+0.00	Microsoft	47.00	47.00	47.00	+0.00
Standard & Poor's					NASDAQ					
High	Low	Last	Chg.		Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	69.77	69.27	68.81	+4.70	Microsoft	28.68	28.68	28.68	+0.00	
Boeing	69.77	69.17	68.54	+3.54	Intel	16.00	16.00	16.00	+0.00	
General	18.50	18.50	18.50	+0.00	Oracle	16.00	16.00	16.00	+0.00	
Standard	18.50	18.50	18.50	+0.00	Microsoft	16.00	16.00	16.00	+0.00	
IBM	39.46	39.46	39.46	+0.00	Intel	16.00	16.00	16.00	+0.00	
S&P 500	39.37	39.37	39.37	+0.00	Oracle	16.00	16.00	16.00	+0.00	
NYSE					AMEX					
High	Low	Last	Chg.		Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	313.71	313.71	313.71	+0.63	Microsoft	211.32	211.32	211.32	+0.00	
Boeing	326.28	326.28	326.28	+0.00	Intel	108.90	110.00	110.00	+1.10	
General	182.01	182.01	182.01	+0.00	Oracle	62.00	62.00	62.00	+0.00	
Standard	169.39	169.39	169.39	+0.00	Microsoft	47.00	47.00	47.00	+0.00	
IBM	314.10	314.10	314.10	+0.00	Intel	108.90	110.00	110.00	+1.10	
NASDAQ					AMEX					
High	Low	Last	Chg.		Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	103.27	103.93	104.42	+17.32	Microsoft	220.00	220.00	220.00	+0.00	
Boeing	103.27	103.27	103.27	+0.00	Intel	108.90	110.00	110.00	+1.10	
General	103.27	103.27	103.27	+0.00	Oracle	62.00	62.00	62.00	+0.00	
Standard	103.27	103.27	103.27	+0.00	Microsoft	47.00	47.00	47.00	+0.00	
IBM	118.56	118.56	118.56	+0.00	Intel	108.90	110.00	110.00	+1.10	
S&P 500	118.56	118.56	118.56	+0.00	Oracle	62.00	62.00	62.00	+0.00	
AMEX					AMEX					
High	Low	Last	Chg.		Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	52.00	52.00	52.00	+0.00	Microsoft	220.00	220.00	220.00	+0.00	
S&P 500	52.00	52.00	52.00	+0.00	Intel	108.90	110.00	110.00	+1.10	
Dow Jones Bond					AMEX					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
S&P 500	103.86	103.86	103.86	+0.00	Microsoft	220.00	220.00	220.00	+0.00	
10 Yr	103.86	103.86	103.86	+0.00	Intel	108.90	110.00	110.00	+1.10	
10 Yr	103.86	103.86	103.86	+0.00	Oracle	62.00	62.00	62.00	+0.00	
10 Yr	103.86	103.86	103.86	+0.00	Microsoft	47.00	47.00	47.00	+0.00	
Trading Activity					Market Sales					
NYSE					NYSE					
Adv.	Decl.	Net	Per	Per	Adv.	Decl.	Net	Per	Per	
1039	1039	1039	1039	1039	1039	1039	1039	1039	1039	
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1039	1039	1039	1039	1039	1039	1039	1039	1039	1039	
1039	1039	1039	1039	1039	1039	1039				



High	Low	Last Week	Chg.
12 Month			
100	100.00	100.00	0.00
50	50.00	50.00	0.00
25	25.00	25.00	0.00
10	10.00	10.00	0.00
5	5.00	5.00	0.00
1	1.00	1.00	0.00
0.5	0.50	0.50	0.00
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00
0.125	0.125	0.125	0.00
0.0625	0.0625	0.0625	0.00
0.03125	0.03125	0.03125	0.00
0.015625	0.015625	0.015625	0.00
0.0078125	0.0078125	0.0078125	0.00
0.00390625	0.00390625	0.00390625	0.00
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0.00000762939453125	0.00000762939453125	0.00000762939453125	0.00
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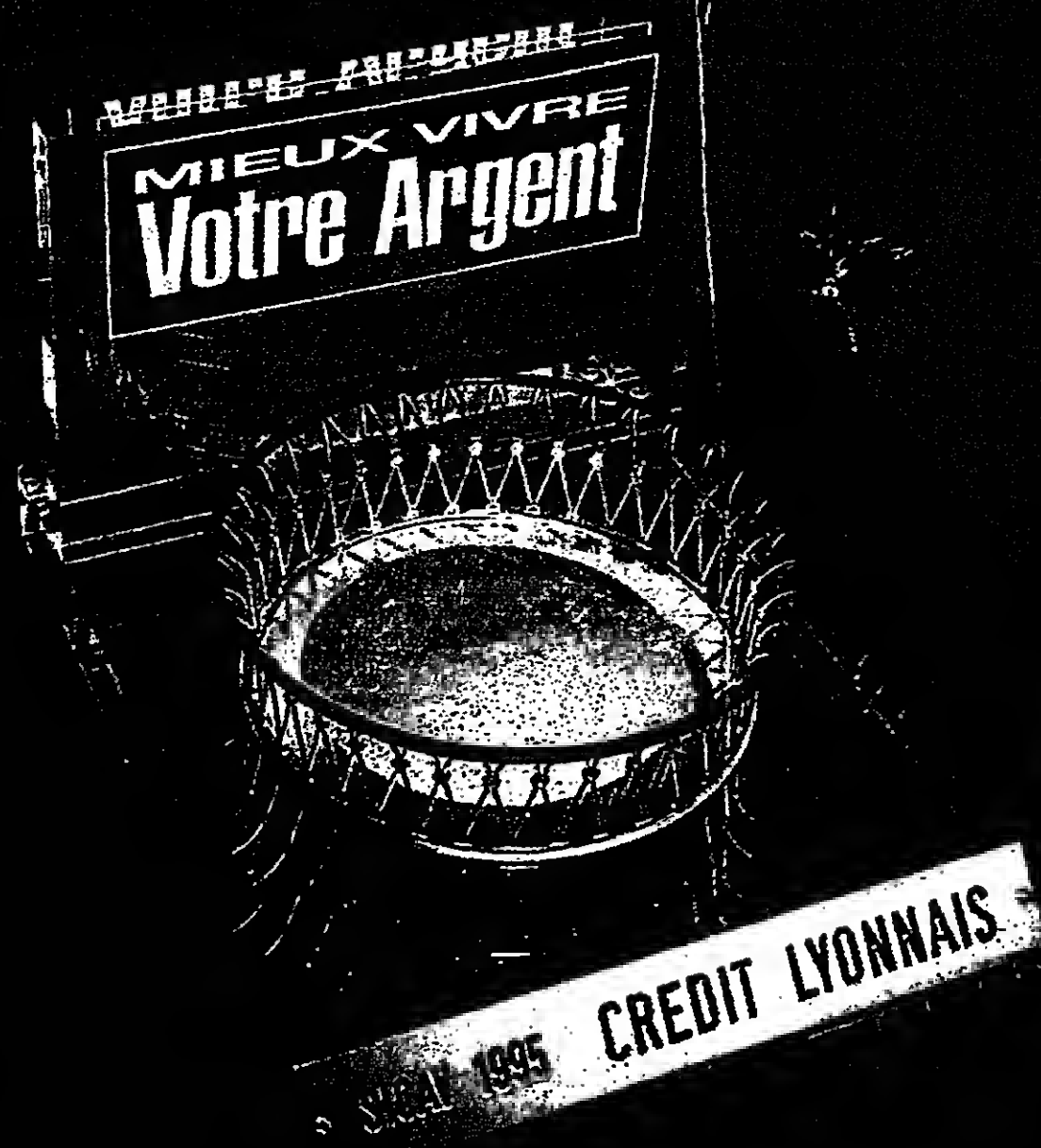








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## INTERNATIONAL

# Zanzibar Dreams of a Transformation From Spice Island to Economic Power

By Donatella Lorch  
New York Times Service

**ZANZIBAR, Tanzania** — It may still look like nothing more than a palm- and mangrove-fringed bay lapped by cobalt blue waters.

Yet on paper, the southern end of this legendary spice island is ready to transform this sleepy, impoverished land into

a world economic center.

The plans could make the island of Zanzibar into a Hong Kong or Singapore, officials here say. By 1998, Zanzibar officials say, they expect investments of more than \$1 billion, a new port, new roads, new warehouses, two new luxury hotels, two new golf courses and more than 80,000 new jobs.

These are impressive invest-

ments for one of the world's poorest areas.

But many residents say the new investments are illusory when they look around and see that the road to Fumba Bay is still rutted and they hear opposition politicians point out that the architectural plans for the new port have not yet been presented to the government.

"There are a lot of dream

projects in Zanzibar," said Ali Said, a businessman and supporter of the opposition.

The investments, described as the first steps toward a "full-scale free economic zone," were recently described with pride by Zanzibar's government, eager to show that it had finally gone past Tanzania's 31 years of socialist dogma.

"The government of Zanz-

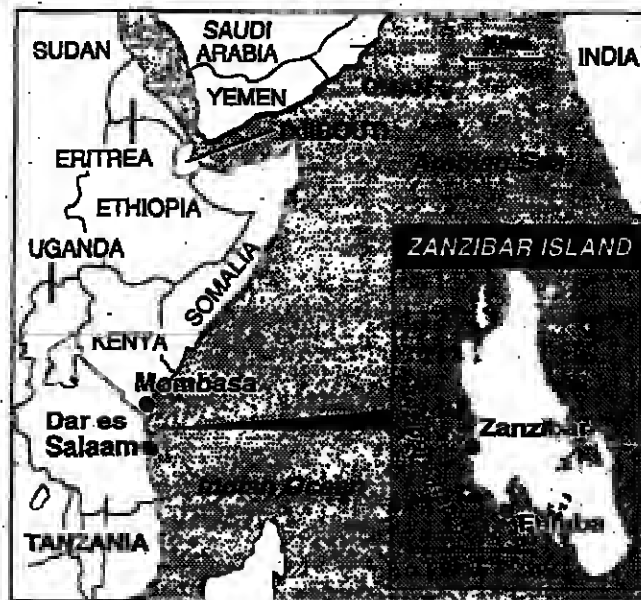
ibar under the dynamic leadership of H.E. President Dr. Salim Amour has embarked on the path of economic liberalization," reads its introduction on new investments.

Though at loggerheads with many of the party's policies, the opposition Civic United Front agrees that Zanzibar's future lies in revitalizing the economy but points out that the recent plans appear too ambitious and far from concrete.

It is not that investment is not already changing the island of Zanzibar, part of the United Republic of Tanzania that with the island of Pemba has a population of about 700,000 and a separate president and Parliament. The islands were once East Africa's main trading partner and the largest growers of cloves in the world.

But the fall of clove prices and three decades of Tanzanian socialism dragged Pemba and Unguja into poverty.

The islands have belonged to



The New York Times

ninth century, when Zanzibar became the trade link between Africa and the Arab world.

As in the past, the gleam of

potential riches continues to entice the islands. Since 1990, as Tanzania adopted a policy of economic liberalization, Zanzibar has slowly changed. Small hotels and guest houses have

flourished. Last year, about 90,000 tourists visited the islands.

Trade has flourished. Electronic goods from Dubai and cloth from South Asia are much cheaper here than in the Kenyan port of Mombasa or in the Tanzanian capital, Dar es Salaam.

The government recently signed a three-year, \$67 million telecommunications project to make Zanzibar independent of Tanzania in telecommunications.

The scale of such development, however, is creating fears that the island will ultimately suffer, losing its culture without gaining any wealth.

"All the problems of a bigger place will happen unless Zanzibar has a vested interest in the investments and the money earned is reinvested in schools and clinics among other things," said Emerson Skeens, a New Yorker who moved to Zanzibar seven years ago and has invested in several guest houses and a restaurant.

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Herald Tribune  
THE WORLD'S ONLY NEWSPAPER

## Newspapers: Chasing Profit at All Cost

### Philadelphia Dailies Go Under Knight-Ridder's Knife

By William Glaberson  
New York Times Service

**PHILADELPHIA** — A recent morning Robert J. Hall, publisher of Knight-Ridder Inc.'s two Philadelphia daily newspapers, is discussing his latest cost-cutting plan with a visiting reporter. Reporters will no longer be able to call directory assistance, he says.

Two hours later, Maxwell B.P. King, editor of The Philadelphia Inquirer, the respected broadsheet, said, "We're not cutting directory assistance for reporters."

Several days later, Zachary Stalberg, editor of The Philadelphia Daily News, a scrappy tabloid, says yes, the papers are cutting directory assistance for many reporters.

"The publisher insists," he says. This little melodrama of confusion and discord was not fictional. In one way or another, it is happening at most large American newspapers, as publishers and editors struggle with the intense pressures of rising costs for newsprint, pressure for profits and, often, declining circulation.

As a result of a corporate mandate to nearly double profits at the two newspapers, 230 to 250 of 3,300 jobs are to be lost at the Philadelphia newspapers, mostly through

buyouts and attrition, and sections of the papers are to be closed or printed less frequently.

Among newspaper people in Philadelphia recently, there has been a marathon of open debate that is expected to reach a climax Thursday, when the leaders of the two papers are due in Miami for a budget review at Knight-Ridder's headquarters.

Many newspaper people here say the meeting may be a watershed for Knight-Ridder, one of the largest U.S. newspaper companies, which also runs 26 other dailies.

"It's a simple question really," said Robert J. Rosenthal, an associate managing editor at The Inquirer. "Do the people who are making these decisions believe publishing a quality newspaper over time is a good business strategy, or do they believe an inferior newspaper will make as much money?"

People involved in planning the cuts said Knight-Ridder had never before seemed as willing to make the biggest cut of all, to consider killing The Philadelphia Daily News. Mr. Hall has expressly declined to rule out closing the paper.

P. Anthony Ridder, Knight-Ridder's chief executive, has indicated that he is

determined to raise profit in Philadelphia.

Several cost-cutting offerings have already been agreed upon. Both Philadelphia papers are to lose features and staff, and The Inquirer will retreat from a strategy that took years to implement: publishing separate zoned sections for the suburbs.

The debate here began this summer, when Mr. Hall let it be known that he was under orders from his corporate chiefs in Miami to get profit up — fast. The papers' operating profit margin of about 8 percent, on revenue of about \$455 million, was no longer acceptable, Mr. Hall told staff members.

Next year, Mr. Hall must hit a profit margin of 12 percent, people at the papers said, and the year after that 15 percent.

Among the top newspaper executives in Philadelphia, the message from Miami was clear, several of them said.

If Mr. Hall and his aides do not meet the corporate goals, one member of the paper's management group said, there was a clear "or else" from Miami.

The manager, who requested anonymity, said, "Everybody's assuming the 'or else' would be, 'We'll step in, either with the current people or with new people, and we'll make suggestions.'"



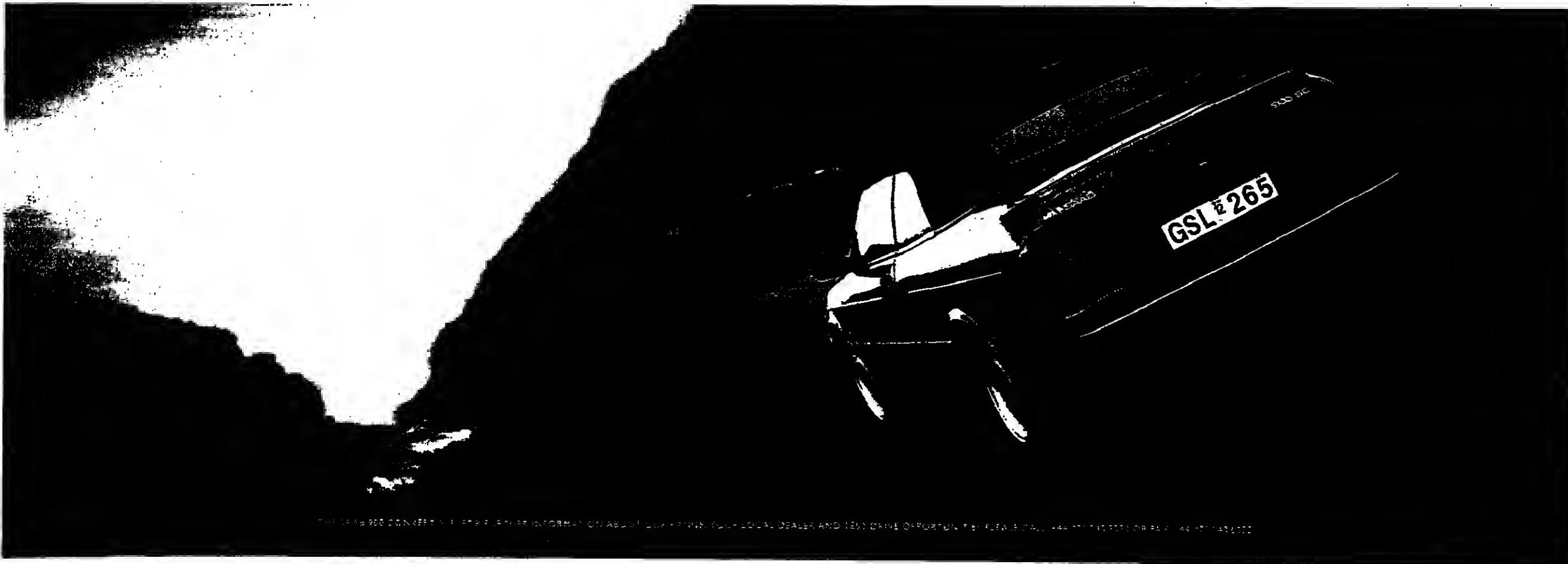
Most convertibles spend nine months of the year in jail.  
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Here in Sweden, we don't enjoy endless sunny summers. Rather the opposite. So for year-round pleasure with our new convertible, we added a quick fully automatic top with tight fit, triple insulation, a glass rear-window with defogger, a superior heating system and roadhandling that gives a firm grip on slippery roads. We are sure you'll also appreciate it in warmer climates for its solid soundproofing and good looks — even with the top up.



هكوانم الاصل



**Tuesday's 4 p.m.**  
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.  
*The Associated Press.*

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1.01	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.11	1.12	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.16	1.17	1.18	1.19	1.20	1.21	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28	1.29	1.30	1.31	1.32	1.33	1.34	1.35	1.36	1.37	1.38	1.39	1.40	1.41	1.42	1.43	1.44	1.45	1.46	1.47	1.48	1.49	1.50	1.51	1.52	1.53	1.54	1.55	1.56	1.57	1.58	1.59	1.60	1.61	1.62	1.63	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.67	1.68	1.69	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.77	1.78	1.79	1.80	1.81	1.82	1.83	1.84	1.85	1.86	1.87	1.88	1.89	1.90	1.91	1.92	1.93	1.94	1.95	1.96	1.97	1.98	1.99	2.00	2.01	2.02	2.03	2.04	2.05	2.06	2.07	2.08	2.09	2.10	2.11	2.12	2.13	2.14	2.15	2.16	2.17	2.18	2.19	2.20	2.21	2.22	2.23	2.24	2.25	2.26	2.27	2.28	2.29	2.30	2.31	2.32	2.33	2.34	2.35	2.36	2.37	2.38	2.39	2.40	2.41	2.42	2.43	2.44	2.45	2.46	2.47	2.48	2.49	2.50	2.51	2.52	2.53	2.54	2.55	2.56	2.57	2.58	2.59	2.60	2.61	2.62	2.63	2.64	2.65	2.66	2.67	2.68	2.69	2.70	2.71	2.72	2.73	2.74	2.75	2.76	2.77	2.78	2.79	2.80	2.81	2.82	2.83	2.84	2.85	2.86	2.87	2.88	2.89	2.90	2.91	2.92	2.93	2.94	2.95	2.96	2.97	2.98	2.99	3.00	3.01	3.02	3.03	3.04	3.05	3.06	3.07	3.08	3.09	3.10	3.11	3.12	3.13	3.14	3.15	3.16	3.17	3.18	3.19	3.20	3.21	3.22	3.23	3.24	3.25	3.26	3.27	3.28	3.29	3.30	3.31	3.32	3.33	3.34	3.35	3.36	3.37	3.38	3.39	3.40	3.41	3.42	3.43	3.44	3.45	3.46	3.47	3.48	3.49	3.50	3.51	3.52	3.53	3.54	3.55	3.56	3.57	3.58	3.59	3.60	3.61	3.62	3.63	3.64	3.65	3.66	3.67	3.68	3.69	3.70	3.71	3.72	3.73	3.74	3.75	3.76	3.77	3.78	3.79	3.80	3.81	3.82	3.83	3.84	3.85	3.86	3.87	3.88	3.89	3.90	3.91	3.92	3.93	3.94	3.95	3.96	3.97	3.98	3.99	4.00	4.01	4.02	4.03	4.04	4.05	4.06	4.07	4.08	4.09	4.10	4.11	4.12	4.13	4.14	4.15	4.16	4.17	4.18	4.19	4.20	4.21	4.22	4.23	4.24	4.25	4.26	4.27	4.28	4.29	4.30	4.31	4.32	4.33	4.34	4.35	4.36	4.37	4.38	4.39	4.40	4.41	4.42	4.43	4.44	4.45	4.46	4.47	4.48	4.49	4.50	4.51	4.52	4.53	4.54	4.55	4.56	4.57	4.58	4.59	4.60	4.61	4.62	4.63	4.64	4.65	4.66	4.67	4.68	4.69	4.70	4.71	4.72	4.73	4.74	4.75	4.76	4.77	4.78	4.79	4.80	4.81	4.82	4.83	4.84	4.85	4.86	4.87	4.88	4.89	4.90	4.91	4.92	4.93	4.94	4.95	4.96	4.97	4.98	4.99	5.00	5.01	5.02	5.03	5.04	5.05	5.06	5.07	5.08	5.09	5.10	5.11	5.12	5.13	5.14	5.15	5.16	5.17	5.18	5.19	5.20	5.21	5.22	5.23	5.24	5.25	5.26	5.27	5.28	5.29	5.30	5.31	5.32	5.33	5.34	5.35	5.36	5.37	5.38	5.39	5.40	5.41	5.42	5.43	5.44	5.45	5.46	5.47	5.48	5.49	5.50	5.51	5.52	5.53	5.54	5.55	5.56	5.57	5.58	5.59	5.60	5.61	5.62	5.63	5.64	5.65	5.66	5.67	5.68	5.69	5.70	5.71	5.72	5.73	5.74	5.75	5.76	5.77	5.78	5.79	5.80	5.81	5.82	5.83	5.84	5.85	5.86	5.87	5.88	5.89	5.90	5.91	5.92	5.93	5.94	5.95	5.96	5.97	5.98	5.99	6.00	6.01	6.02	6.03	6.04	6.05	6.06	6.07	6.08	6.09	6.10	6.11	6.12	6.13	6.14	6.15	6.16	6.17	6.18	6.19	6.20	6.21	6.22	6.23	6.24	6.25	6.26	6.27	6.28	6.29	6.30	6.31	6.32	6.33	6.34	6.35	6.36	6.37	6.38	6.39	6.40	6.41	6.42	6.43	6.44	6.45	6.46	6.47	6.48	6.49	6.50	6.51	6.52	6.53	6.54	6.55	6.56	6.57	6.58	6.59	6.60	6.61	6.62	6.63	6.64	6.65	6.66	6.67	6.68	6.69	6.70	6.71	6.72	6.73	6.74	6.75	6.76	6.77	6.78	6.79	6.80	6.81	6.82	6.83	6.84	6.85	6.86	6.87	6.88	6.89	6.90	6.91	6.92	6.93	6.94	6.95	6.96	6.97	6.98	6.99	7.00	7.01	7.02	7.03	7.04	7.05	7.06	7.07	7.08	7.09	7.10	7.11	7.12	7.13	7.14	7.15	7.16	7.17	7.18	7.19	7.20	7.21	7.22	7.23	7.24	7.25	7.26	7.27	7.28	7.29	7.30	7.31	7.32	7.33	7.34	7.35	7.36	7.37	7.38	7.39	7.40	7.41	7.42	7.43	7.44	7.45	7.46	7.47	7.48	7.49	7.50	7.51	7.52	7.53	7.54	7.55	7.56	7.57	7.58	7.59	7.60	7.61	7.62	7.63	7.64	7.65	7.66	7.67	7.68	7.69	7.70	7.71	7.72	7.73	7.74	7.75	7.76	7.77	7.78	7.79	7.80	7.81	7.82	7.83	7.84	7.85	7.86	7.87	7.88	7.89	7.90	7.91	7.92	7.93	7.94	7.95	7.96	7.97	7.98	7.99	8.00	8.01	8.02	8.03	8.04	8.05	8.06	8.07	8.08	8.09	8.10	8.11	8.12	8.13	8.14	8.15	8.16	8.17	8.18	8.19	8.20	8.21	8.22	8.23	8.24	8.25	8.26	8.27	8.28	8.29	8.30	8.31	8.32	8.33	8.34	8.35	8.36	8.37	8.38	8.39	8.40	8.41	8.42	8.43	8.44	8.45	8.46	8.47	8.48	8.49	8.50	8.51	8.52	8.53	8.54	8.55	8.56	8.57	8.58	8.59	8.60	8.61	8.62	8.63	8.64	8.65	8.66	8.67	8.68	8.69	8.70	8.71	8.72	8.73	8.74	8.75	8.76	8.77	8.78	8.79	8.80	8.81	8.82	8.83	8.84	8.85	8.86	8.87	8.88	8.89	8.90	8.91	8.92	8.93	8.94	8.95	8.96	8.97	8.98	8.99	9.00	9.01	9.02	9.03	9.04	9.05	9.06	9.07	9.08	9.09	9.10	9.11	9.12	9.13	9.14	9.15	9.16	9.17	9.18	9.19	9.20	9.21	9.22	9.23	9.24	9.25	9.26	9.27	9.28	9.29	9.30	9.31	9.32	9.33	9.34	9.35	9.36	9.37	9.38	9.39	9.40	9.41	9.42	9.43	9.44	9.45	9.46	9.47	9.48	9.49	9.50	9.51	9.52	9.53	9.54	9.55	9.56	9.57	9.58	9.59	9.60	9.61	9.62	9.63	9.64	9.65	9.66	9.67	9.68	9.69	9.70	9.71	9.72	9.73	9.74	9.75	9.76	9.77	9.78	9.79	9.80	9.81	9.82	9.83	9.84	9.85	9.86	9.87	9.88	9.89	9.90	9.91	9.92	9.93	9.94	9.95	9.96	9.97	9.98	9.99	10.00
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101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200

**Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close**  
(Continued)

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هكذا من الأصل







**WORLD ROUNDUP**

# The Laws of the Game

## Trip Up 49 Presidents

### European Soccer Goes on Its Knees

By Rob Hughes  
International Herald Tribune

The heads of all Europe's 49 national soccer associations have signed a document pressing parliaments and legal institutions to rewrite the Treaty of Rome, establishing sports as a special case outside the work practices and safeguards that apply to ordinary people.

How perverse! How self-centered the presidents prove when their game, their trade, is threatened. Those who govern soccer are applying for separate species certificates for players. They want absolute. They seek a get-out clause from Article 48 of the Treaty of Rome, even though it only covers 18 of the 49 unions — those from the 15 countries in the European Union.

They see it as a right for clubs to find, groom, and profit from selling human potential without EU constraints. The case put by UEFA, soccer's European authority, is that the law applied to sports will help the rich, destroy the modest, bury the poor.

UEFA's Armageddon theory runs thus: "Hundreds of young people, without facilities and without the dream of moving steadily up through the levels of football to the top will abandon the game and return to the streets, with all the social consequences that can bring."

Such threats, born of panic among the soccer clubs, follow the opinion of Carl Otto Lenz, advocate-general to the European Court. Lenz considered the treatment of Jean-Marc Bosman by a Belgium RFC Liege, and the refusal of the Belgium Foot-

ball Association or UEFA to release him from the impasse preventing him moving after his contract expired, contravened EU law.

Bosman, an average player but a determined fighter, refused to be rubbed out by a system of transfer eliminated in other European countries 30 years ago, which is why the panic elsewhere is misplaced.

When the European Court rules in the New Year, it is unthinkable that Lenz's case will be ignored. Now the soccer rulers, who did nothing to help Bosman when he was trapped by Belgium's feudal transfer rules, cry foul.

I quite see that many clubs will struggle, some may go under, in readjusting within the law.

Yet no one, not Lenz and not the European Community officials, advocates their downfall. Lenz attacks the inequity of demanding a fee for a player who is out of contract, but he says the trade of players in contract is in order, and a scheme of compensation for clubs that develop stars is desirable.

Clubs would have to adjust. They would have to plan ahead, to value a player's time and worth, and to persuade coveted employees to stay, or sell them before their contracts expire.

That sounds like basic management. If it is ruthless, it is the law of the business jungle that affects the lawyer, the saddler, the candle stick maker.

"We have known about Bosman for years," claims Sam Hammam, the owner of the English Premier League club Wimbledon. "So we took care of contracts. The



The Nigerian striker Nwankwo Kanu, left, and Winston Bogarde celebrate the goal that gave Ajax a tie against Eintracht.

senior players are on long-term contracts, average players on average contracts, and those players we can do without are on short-term contracts. We have sold very well and we are cash rich at the moment so if the transfer law changed we would become predators."

Wimbledon is a small club prospering in a big man's league. It sells to survive on attendances of 8,000, less than a quarter of gates at Liverpool, Newcastle or Arsenal.

Since the 1960s, the law in Britain has allowed players to move where they pleased once contracts ended. In France, soccer is even more liberal.

There have been no mass closures of clubs. French streets are not full of young, disaffected soccer dropouts.

Nor is that the picture in Amsterdam, where Ajax makes such a profit — almost \$40 million last season — partly out of scouring the local playing fields, fostering childhood talent, selling when the time suits the club, the treasury, the boy.

However, with all this wealth, who are Ajax's heroes? Last weekend it was Nwankwo Kanu, a teenager from Nigeria, whose goal saved Ajax in a 1-1 tie against PSV Eindhoven that prevented the end of

Ajax's 47-game unbeaten run in Dutch soccer.

The Netherlands is a profitable market garden for Ajax, but sometimes Africa, with its lack of schooling, its "street" players, provides the quality of improvisation that European club structures threaten to iron out. To adapt and to improvise is also the way forward for clubs. If living within the law means that some clubs have to go part-time, will that necessarily deprive a community's youngsters?

I think not. Big clubs are ruthless clubs. The boys they sign in early adolescence are investments, not community welfare recruits. If they fail to grow, fail to mature as gifted players, they are cast aside; and then UEFA's Armageddon warning is just as applicable.

What is worse: streets full of disaffected youths who were led to believe they had something special, or of youngsters who were never misled in the first place, never persuaded to forego combining school-work, normal growing pains and joys, with decent instruction at smaller clubs with often voluntary tutors?

There is, I believe, a part of the Lenz opinion that ought to be contested. It ap-

plies to the restriction on the number of "foreign" players allowed in club teams.

The case is different from the feudal control Liege attempted. This week, AC Milan, the property of Silvio Berlusconi, acquired a French teenager, Patrick Vieira, from Cannes. He becomes Milan's fifth overseas player in a league that allows only three on the field at any one time. Vieira and his advisers go to Italy with open eyes, but possibly with hopes that the Treaty of Rome will force soccer to acquiesce to Berlusconi's belief that a team should comprise the best 11 money can buy.

UEFA should apply its reason, its strength, its collective presidential pleading to that question. If the law and the free market rule, soccer will have to adjust.

At the Oxford Union on Monday night, a guest speaker said: "I wanted to say I am a football player, but I was harassed by powerful businessmen. The media revolution transformed football from being more sport than business into the sports business."

So said Diego Maradona. And he, self-appointed as the leader of all the world's soccer players, is president No. 50.

Rob Hughes is soccer correspondent for The Times

Lou Piniella, arguing with umpire Terry Craft, won AL award.

### Piniella Wins Award

**BASEBALL** Lou Piniella, who guided the Seattle Mariners to their first post-season appearance, was voted AL Manager of the Year.

Piniella received nine first-place votes in balloting by the Baseball Writers Association of America. Boston's Kevin Kennedy was second and Cleveland's Mike Hargrove third. (AP)

### Strickland Arrested

**BASEBALL** Portland guard Rod Strickland was arrested Monday for allegedly punching a woman in the face at her Bronx home. Strickland surrendered at a police station where Judith Cruz had filed a criminal complaint. Early reports said Cruz was his girlfriend. "Let's get this straight. She's no girlfriend or ex-girlfriend," Strickland said. He was charged with misdemeanor assault and released. (AP)

### McGriff Joins Free Agents

**BASEBALL** Fred McGriff and Eddie Murray, who led their teams to pennants last season, are among 13 players who filed for free agency Monday.

McGriff had a \$4.25 million salary last season with the Atlanta Braves, and Murray had a \$3 million deal with Cleveland. (AP)

### King Says He Was Busy

**BOXING** Promoter Don King blamed his accountant for making up \$350,000 in expenses to cheat Lloyd's of London after a 1991 bout was canceled. King said he knew nothing about his company filing documents claiming that Julio Cesar Chavez was paid \$350,000 for training expenses that could not be recovered. (AP)

### NBA May Add Mexico

**BASKETBALL** The NBA could add three franchises by the turn of the century, one possibly in Mexico City. Other possible additions include Anaheim, California; both Memphis and Nashville, Tennessee; Pittsburgh; St. Louis; and Tampa, Florida. (AP)

### Jordan's a Lottery Pick

**BASKETBALL** Michael Jordan repaid fans when his numbers came up in the Illinois State Lottery's Pick Four game. The winning pick was 23-45. The two numbers Jordan has worn are 23 and 45.

"A lot of people were playing MJ's numbers, and we paid out the third highest amount ever for the Pick Four game," a lottery spokesman, Mike Lang, said Monday. (AP)

## Messier Joins An Elite Group With 500 Goals

The Associated Press

Mark Messier takes his place in the 500 club, scoring a hat trick to become the 21st NHL player with 500 career goals as the New York Rangers beat the Calgary Flames, 4-2.

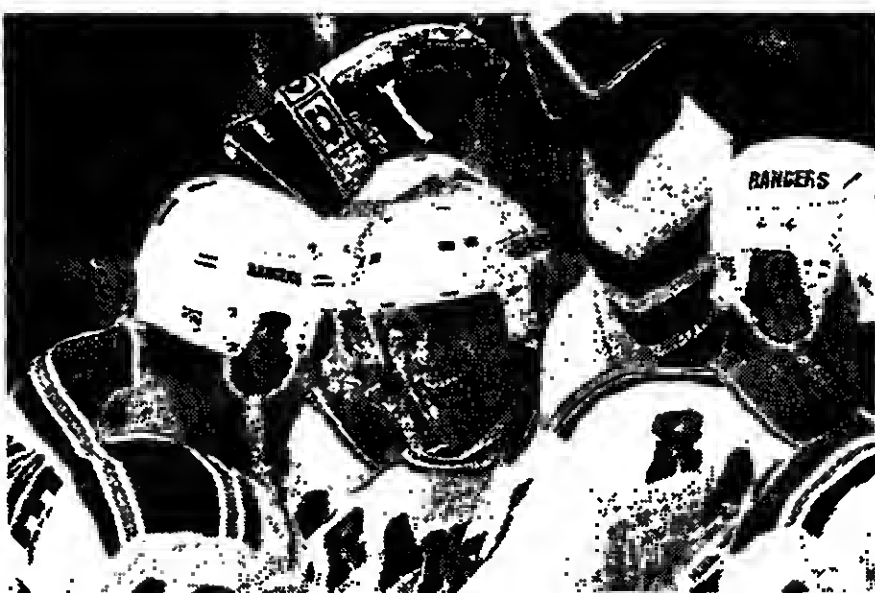
"I've never considered myself a natural goal-scorer," said Messier. "But if you

### NHL ROUNDUP

hang around long enough, I guess a few will go in."

Messier's 17th hat trick of his career, eighth goal of the season and third score of the game gave New York a 4-2 lead with 7:28 left. He took a pass from Adam Graves and skated to the top of the right circle, where he released a wrist shot that sneaked under Rick Tabaracci's left pad.

Ronnie Stern gave Calgary a 1-0 lead after one period before Messier tied the game.



Nick Kypreos (left) leading the congratulations after Messier's 500th goal.

"I definitely felt there was something special going on, especially early, when I got the first one," said Messier. "It was pretty nice for the puck to come on my stick in front of the net when the goalie's out."

Messier gave New York its first lead at

4:18 into the third period. He carried the puck up the left wing near the boards and blasted a slap shot through Tabaracci's pads to make it 2-1.

"The second one, I really didn't have much else to do but shoot it, so I just waited and waited until I got close enough in that hopefully it would find a hole, and it did," he said.

"When I got the second goal, then I was looking to get the hat trick and 500," he said. "It was an incredible feeling. After the second goal I could feel it, there was intensity in the building helping me."

It was Messier's first hat trick since backing up his guarantee of victory over the New Jersey Devils in Game 6 of the 1994 Eastern Conference finals.

Pittsburgh's Mario Lemieux reached the 500-goal plateau earlier this season with a hat trick. Wayne Gretzky, a former teammate of Messier's in Edmonton, has the most career goals: 817 and counting.

## Hardaway Makes It Easy, As Magic Stops the Bullets

Reuters

Anfernee Hardaway and Horace Grant scored 25 points apiece and Nick Anderson triggered a fourth-quarter spurt, lifting the Orlando Magic to a 105-95 victory over the visiting Washington Bullets on Monday.

Hardaway handed out 10 assists and Grant grabbed 10 rebounds for the Magic.

### NBA ROUNDUP

who allowed just 11 points in the final period and bounced back from a 33-point loss Saturday at Atlanta.

"It was a difficult game, but the 11 points we held them to in the fourth quarter was the difference," Orlando coach, Brian Hill, said. "When we had to get stops, we got them."

"Horace hurt us big time," the Bullets coach, Jim Lynam, said. "He got loose around the basket and did a real good job."

Juwan Howard scored 14 of his 18 points in the first half for the Bullets, who have lost seven straight games at Orlando.

The Magic trailed, 84-81, entering the final period but tied it at 86 on a pair of free throws by Anderson with just over nine minutes to play. They took the lead for good on a jumper by Brian Shaw with 7:35 to go.

A layup by Grant and a three-pointer by Anderson gave Orlando a 95-87 lead with four minutes left. The Washington rookie Rasheed Wallace hit a turnaround jumper, but Anderson's basket rebuilt the lead to eight points.

The Magic, Eastern Conference winners last season, won't have their injured center Shaquille O'Neal back until late December.

"This is the way every game is going to be," Hill said. "Every game is going to be a dogfight. Every team is going to want to come in and beat us because of what happened last year. And without Shaquille, every team is capable of coming in here and beating us."

Robert Pack scored 17 points and Wallace had 16 for the Bullets, who were without two injured starters, Chris Webber and Mark Price, and shot 48 percent (38-of-79) from the field.

"I'm getting tired of turning it on in the fourth quarter," said Anderson, who played 41 minutes and had eight of his 15 points in the final quarter. "I want you to turn it on in the first so we don't have to in the fourth. I can't keep playing this many minutes. I'm already getting tired."

Jazz 105, Hawks 96: In Salt Lake City, Karl Malone scored 23 points and John Stockton's three-pointer started a key third-quarter run as Utah defeated Atlanta.

Jeff Hornacek added 15 for Utah, which won its third consecutive game against Atlanta and third straight at home against the Hawks.

Utah was clinging to a 66-63 lead midway through the quarter when Stockton's three-pointer started a 17-7 run to the end of the period.

Andrew Lang scored 23 and Steve Smith added 18 for Atlanta. Smith scored 14 of his 18 points in the first half, making 6-of-7 shots in the opening quarter. Smith missed all nine of his shots thereafter.

All five Jazz starters finished in double figures as Chris Morris scored 14 points, David Benoit added 12, and Stockton and Greg Ostertag, a rookie, added 11 apiece.

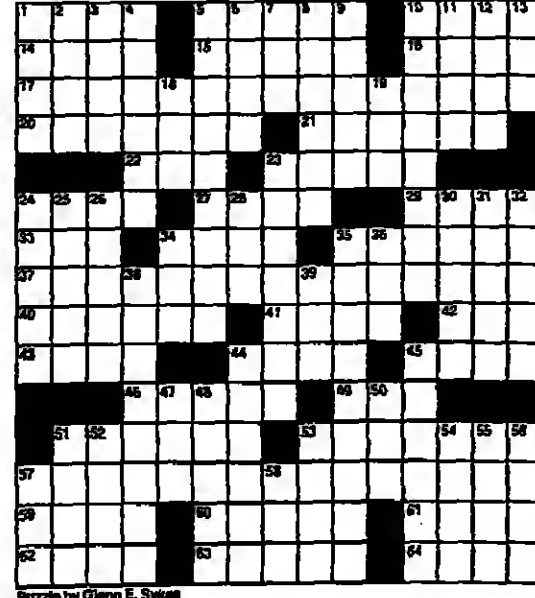
## CROSSWORD

**ACROSS**  
15 Japanese immigrants  
16 Persia, today  
17 Bald, per Robert Herrick  
Toward the bow  
Trygve Lie's home

22 New car offering, for short  
23 Shade of purple  
24 "Rats!"  
27 D-Day city  
29 Dentist's command  
32 ——— Jim  
34 Cry of accomplishment  
35 Certain college student  
37 Unruffled, per Gellert Burgess  
40 Polka followers  
42 ——— Lingus  
43 Leave in  
44 "The Bible Tells —"

45 Contrary one  
46 Felix's roommate  
49 Hole number  
51 Certain Kentucky college student  
52 Best in debate  
57 Luthames, per Samuel Rogers  
59 ——— Scotia  
60 Clear the tape  
61 Driving force  
62 Consumer  
63 Branch  
64 ——— majesty

**DOWN**  
1 London district  
2 Pronto  
3 Nagase of tennis  
4 California Rep. Robert  
5 Fateful phrase, with "The"  
6 Brezhnev's land  
7 Fool



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### Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 7

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EXILE BRA TAPIR  
CAMPAIGN PROMISE  
IMPS RHO EVENED  
TIS SMELTS  
BASSOS LOUIS  
ELMER CUPS SARKS  
ELECTION RETURN  
NYET MOGA EMMET  
SCAR LAPSES  
STATUS LIL  
SCARAB TED ASHE  
POLITICS ASUSUAL  
ANODE OAK SIEVE  
REINER PRY EISTIE

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## OBSERVER

### Polls, Schmolls

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Does anyone else have the impression that the Republicans and Democrats both wish the country would shut up and leave them alone?

This was surely the message from all those Republican righties who lined up in Washington the other day to say that General Powell just won't do.

What about those polls showing the general running far ahead of spavined old war horses like Bill Clinton and Bob Dole? No body said, "Polls, schmolls," but only because Republican righties don't speak English.

When they mean "Polls, schmolls," they lapse into Latin metaphor, in the style of Paul Weyrich, widely celebrated king of rightie quotes though never elected to anything, at least in modern times. Weyrich said Powell is "risk averse."

Dictionary might give you the idea that "risk averse" is a fussy way of saying "conservative." But "conservative" is not what "risk averse" means in this lingo. What it means is, "Polls, schmolls."

There were other ways of sliding the knife into Powell. David Keene, speaking for the American Conservative Union, found it unreasonable that "any conservative would want to sacrifice the work of decades on the altar of political celebrity." Translation: "Polls, schmolls."

And so on. Being fair to this crowd, which is more than they would be to you, requires an effort to understand why they froth and moan over a presidential candidate who looks like the class of the field.

They have devoted themselves so doggedly to one set of issues, which define Republi-

canism for them, that they claim the Inquisitor's right to proscribe heretics.

Until the age of the presidential primary, of course, nominees in both parties were commonly chosen by party professionals, often with very passable results. The difference then from now is that then the professionals were working politicians from various regions who knew the territory out there.

Now the professionals tend to sit in Washington, many of them in fact single-issue lobbyists, and work at political technology. For them politics involves very little pressing of flesh, but a lot of statistics, direct-mail fund raising, telemarketing, focus-group analysis — everything, in short, that has dehumanized modern politics to the point where few bother to vote and fewer think it matters.

Speaking of which, we come again to President Peek-a-Boo Bill. Now you see him, now you don't. At a time when you might expect him to show his presidential stuff, he is flitting through the woods, constantly changing costumes while challenging us to guess who he is at any given moment.

Washington press people say the president's flurry of disguise changes is dictated by a political technician named Dick Morris. Morris's job, apparently, is to persuade us that there is a new centrist Clinton, or possibly a rightist Clinton if you prefer.

Thus persuaded, or deluded as the case may be, we will vote the remade president back for another four years. To do what? To spend the next four years running through a gamut of costume changes that will delight us with Clintons we never dreamed existed?

New York Times Service

## Cheryl MacLachlan and the Flourishes of France

By Laura Colby  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — One of the most appealing things about travel to a country such as France is the glimpse it affords of a gracious lifestyle. There are the beautifully set tables and elegantly served meals, the simply yet perfectly decorated niches and guest rooms, the effortlessly light conversation.

Conventional wisdom has it that these flourishes come from customs handed down through generations, from breeding, from style. Things that, most would say, can't be taught.

Enter Cheryl MacLachlan, an American who spent a lot of time in Europe and aspired to re-create the charming home life she experienced there back in the States.

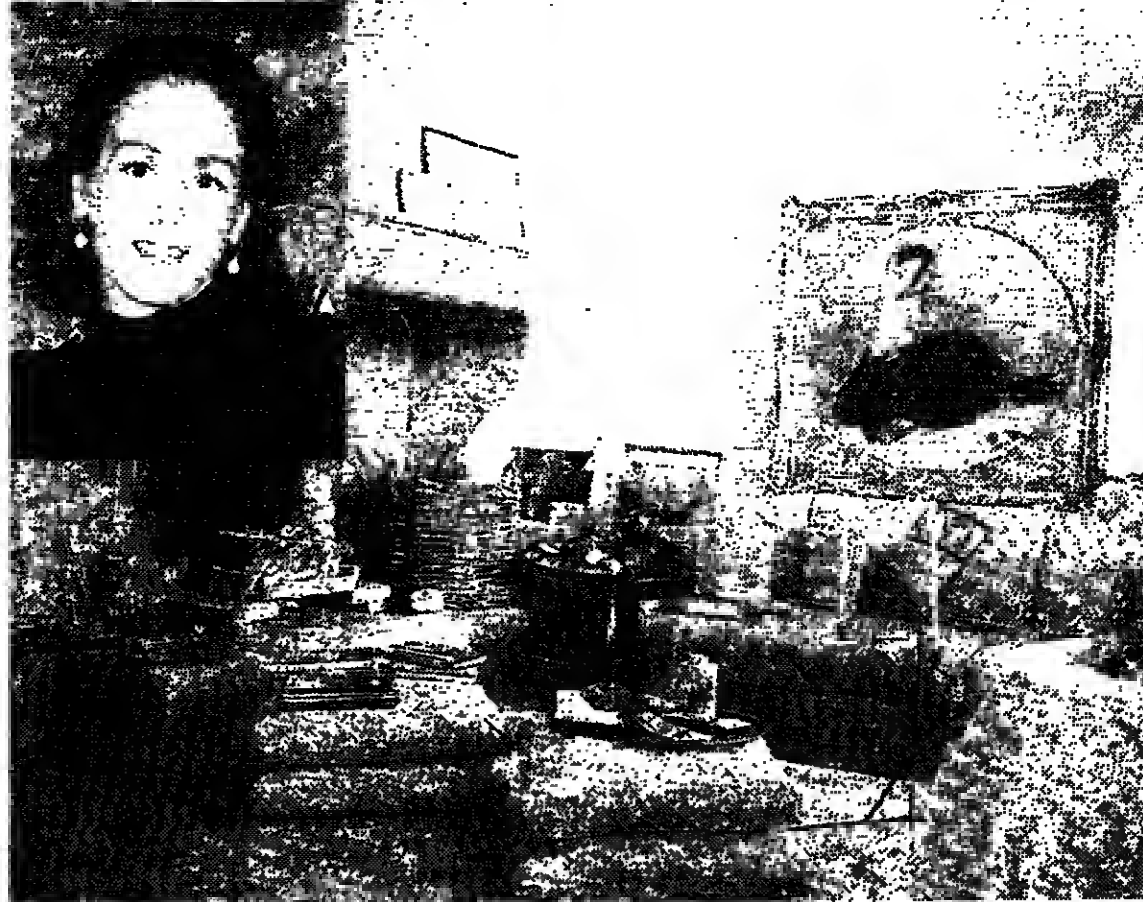
The result is a series of books, the first of which, called "Bringing France Home," is being published this month by Clarkson Potter.

MacLachlan says her aim is to give her readers detailed advice on how the French do everything from setting a table to hanging a curtain to create just the right distance between chairs at a dining table. Along the way, she imparts the background to these customs so that you learn quite a bit about French culture — the closeness of the chairs, for instance, shows the importance conversation has in the country's family and social life.

To read this book is to pry into the corners of French homes; it offers a real, but rare insight into how things are done. MacLachlan allows the reader to turn over the plates, finger the fabrics and look behind doors in a way no polite guest ever could.

Although French decorators would probably not like to hear it, MacLachlan has actually narrowed down the national style into four characteristics. What makes a French home French, she says, is the way it makes use of texture, light, scale and color.

Texture is achieved through rich, usually patterned fabrics like jacquard or toile de Jouy, which cover everything, including windows, tables and walls. Light is often filtered through diaphanous curtains or low-



Cheryl MacLachlan is writing a series of books on European styles. First volume: France.

wattage lamps and candles that give a warm, soft feel to a room.

The use of overscale objects helps give rooms character. A massive oil painting in a gilded frame handed down from ancestors dominates a saloon; a pair of giant armchairs give elegance to a dining corner. In cities such as Paris, where apartments and rooms tend to be very small, the use of scale has developed out of necessity.

The fourth element, color, is used on every surface, even on floors and moldings. "Nothing is ever left white by default," she says.

With dozens of color photographs taken by Ivan Terestchenko, the book

is filled with examples, many of them from the homes of well-known hostesses and interior designers.

Though aimed at American readers in particular, her decorating advice is valid for anyone trying to achieve a French interior style. Don't worry about things matching, she advises, and her book shows some very beautiful bedrooms, for instance, where the nightstands and lamps are different or inviting table settings using several different patterns of china.

Even the completely clueless can find easy-to-follow advice here. There are sections providing brief, illustrated guides to French fabrics, furniture of

different periods, and an explanation of table manners (keep your hands, but not elbows, on the table; don't use a fork to eat cheese). MacLachlan also includes tips on how to buy food at a market and a few sample menus.

How does an American, and one who had never been out of the United States until she was in her 20s, become expert on such details?

MacLachlan, 39, first got the bug in the 1980s, when she was associate publisher of Esquire magazine and responsible for its offices in Paris, London and Milan and traveled to Europe four or five times a year.

"I fell in love with Europe. Every

time I returned to New York, I would be depressed for a couple of days," she says. "There is a certain texture to life in Europe that's missing in the United States."

"I began to wonder if I could recreate here what I found so pleasing about life in Europe."

MacLachlan, a Massachusetts native who worked as a medical researcher at Yale before going into publishing, dusted off her research skills and spent long hours studying French customs and history. She picked up practical tips during a year in France, when she observed the French at home. "I spent time living with French families. I would go to the market with them, help them make the beds, and set the tables," she says.

She did the same for the second book in the series, "Bringing Italy Home," which is also due out this month. Although France and Italy share Latin roots and are often grouped together, homes in the two countries have strikingly different styles.

Unlike the cozy homes of the French, Italians prefer space, clean lines, and very distinct silhouettes. "Italy still reflects the Romans in some ways," she says. "There are lots of right angles, clean lines, and always the feeling of space."

Italians also prefer a brighter light, more akin to their Mediterranean sun. "There are many more polished surfaces than in France, and Italians don't cover everything with fabrics. The floors are often left bare," she says.

Currently, MacLachlan is at work on a third volume in the series, "Bringing Sweden Home," which is scheduled for publication next winter. She says that the Swedish style — one she only half-jokingly describes as Ikea with a touch of 18th-century elegance inspired under King Gustav III — is probably the easiest to recreate in an American home.

Yet creating a replica of another country's style isn't really what MacLachlan had in mind. "You don't necessarily want to copy what others do," she says. "The most important thing is to create an environment that nourishes your own life."

## POSTCARD

### Move Over Kudzu, the Invader Weeds Have Arrived

By Tom Kenworthy  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In 1954, a University of Idaho professor driving from Boise to Moscow, Idaho, stopped for gas in a small town along the Payette River and discovered two plants of rush skeletonweed. It was the first time the weed, a native of Europe, had been identified in Idaho.

Ten years later, those advance sentries of rush skeletonweed had spread to 40 acres.

Today, rush skeletonweed occupies 4 million acres in Idaho, and is beginning to spread into Oregon. In some places it has replaced native vegetation almost totally, forming a monoculture that sharply reduces the land's ability to sustain wildlife diversity and livestock grazing.

From rush skeletonweed in Idaho to leafy spurge in North Dakota, from spotted

knapweed in Montana's valleys to purple loosestrife in Colorado's wetlands, much of the West is being invaded by noxious, ornamental weed species. With no natural disease or insect controls to slow them, and with aggressive growing habits (spotted knapweed actually produces a chemical that inhibits the growth of other plants), these alien invaders are taking over large tracts of land in the West — just as non-native species like kudzu and the melaleuca tree have become dominant in some areas of the South.

At the current rate of spread, noxious weeds are invading nearly as many acres of public land each year as are injured or destroyed by fire, yet the battle to combat weeds receives only a small fraction of the budget that is devoted to firefighting.

The explosive spread of nonnative weeds may pose the most serious threat to natural biological systems in the West, ac-

cording to scientists and federal officials. As any home gardener can attest, total eradication is unlikely.

Leafy spurge is a good example of the tenacity of some of these weed species. A perennial that grows across a range of soil and moisture conditions, leafy spurge has especially deep roots. Plowing it under and pulling it up are ineffective remedies, since leafy spurge reproduces from pieces of its long roots as well as from seeds.

Leafy spurge can be largely controlled with herbicides, but it is an expensive, long-term proposition. In North Dakota, it takes about \$27 an acre per year, over a five-year period, to achieve 85 percent control of leafy spurge.

An alternative is to graze sheep and goats, which eat leafy spurge without the ill effects that cows suffer. But just mowing with goats won't solve a huge problem that specialists say is worsening by the day.

## WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by AccuWeather.

Europe				Asia			
City	Today	High	Low	City	Today	High	Low
Algeria	21-28	14-25	10-15	Beijing	20-24	24-25	18-21
Amsterdam	8-16	8-16	4-10	Bombay	25-31	25-26	18-21
Antwerp	11-15	11-15	7-10	Hong Kong	27-31	28-29	21-24
Athens	11-22	11-22	7-10	Manila	28-31	28-29	21-24
Berlin	10-18	10-18	6-10	New Delhi	28-31	28-29	21-24
Bombay	25-31	25-26	18-21	Seoul	18-24	18-19	8-14
Buenos Aires	10-20	10-20	6-10	Singapore	28-31	28-29	21-24
Calcutta	25-31	25-26	18-21	Taipei	18-24	18-19	8-14
Cairo	20-28	14-25	10-15	Tokyo	18-24	18-19	8-14
Cardiff	10-18	10-18	6-10				
Chicago	10-18	10-18	6-10				
Copenhagen	10-18	10-18	6-10				
Dallas	10-18	10-18	6-10				
Dublin	10-18	10-18	6-10				
Edinburgh	10-18	10-18	6-10				
Frankfurt	10-18	10-18	6-10				
Geneva	10-18	10-18	6-10				
Hamburg	10-18	10-18	6-10				
Helsinki	10-18	10-18	6-10				
London	10-18	10-18	6-10				
Los Angeles	10-18	10-18	6-10				
Madrid	10-18	10-18	6-10				
Moscow	10-18	10-18	6-10				
Munich	10-18	10-18	6-10				
Nairobi	10-18	10-18	6-10				
Paris	10-18	10-18	6-10				
Prague	10-18	10-18	6-10				
Rangoon	10-18	10-18	6-10				
Rio de Janeiro	10-18	10-18	6-10				
Rome	10-18	10-18	6-10				
San Francisco	10-18	10-18	6-10				
Stockholm	10-18	10-18	6-10				
Taipei	10-18	10-18	6-10				
Tel Aviv	10-18	10-18	6-10				
Tokyo	10-18	10-18	6-10				
Ulaanbaatar	10-18	10-18	6-10				
Warsaw	10-18	10-18	6-10				
Wellington	10-18	10-18	6-10				
Yokohama	10-18	10-18	6-10				

Legend: s=sunny, c=partly cloudy, cl=cloudy, sh=showers, h=heavy rain, dr=drizzle, f=fog, w=wind, t=tornado, v=vigilance, p=precipitation, n=no forecast. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc., 1995.

## PEOPLE

THE former wife of the Aga Khan — among the world's richest men — has won the right to sell off her jewelry with an estimated value of more than \$15 million at an auction next week. The Aga Khan had obtained a court ruling Oct. 23 preventing the sale from going ahead, but the British-born Princess Salimah Aga Khan appealed the decision, and a Geneva court has decided to lift the ban on the auction.

An exuberant crowd filled the state Capitol in Olympia, Washington, to welcome Prince Felipe de Borbon y Grecia, the heir to the throne of Spain, during a goodwill tour. The young prince drew long applause from the largely female crowd after a short speech in which he noted the historical links between Spain and Washington, which, thanks to Boeing Co., has the most trade with Spain of any of the 50 states. "The Spaniards established the first settlement in this state at Neah Bay" in 1775, said the prince, 27.

Britain's Prince Philip was surprised to find himself on show in Wellington, New Zealand, when he opened an exhibition of cartoons by the native son Sir David Low, considered among the greatest exponents of his art this century. The prince paused in front of a cartoon Sir David drew of him in 1953 after the coronation of his wife, Queen Elizabeth II, and said: "Where on earth did that come from?" Philip said he did not recall sitting for Sir David, who died in 1963. Sir David, who invented the character Colonel Blimp, is possibly best remembered for the following cartoon, published after the 1939 carve-up of Poland by Germany and the Soviet Union. Hitler doffs his army cap across a Polish body to Stalin with the greeting: "The scum of the earth I believe?" to which Stalin replies: "The bloody assassin of the workers I presume?"

A man who hurled a cream pie at France's culture minister, but missed, told a court in Aix-en-Provence that it was a Belgian tradition dating from the Middle Ages. "For many people it is an honor to have pies thrown at them," Jan Bucquoy told the appeals court. Bucquoy was acquitted in June of charges of "outrage to a public personality" over his attack on the minister, Philippe Douste-Blazy, on his first official outing, at the Cannes film



Luciano Pavarotti, flanked by singers, at the Philadelphia voice competition.

festival a month earlier. He was acquitted because the pie missed its target, hitting the minister's bodyguard instead. The prosecution appealed. Bucquoy's contention: "Belgium has always been ridiculed by its neighbors. The French never stop laughing at the Belgians. We do it once a year in Cannes and get dragged to court."

The rock singer and guitarist Eric Clapton was made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire by Prince Charles at a Buckingham Palace ceremony. Asked if he would have accepted the honor a few years ago, he answered: "Maybe not. I think I may be mellowing out with age." He is 50.

Virna Storza, a soprano from Rome, trembled when she spoke of the man who

would hear her sing. "He is everything," Storza said of Luciano Pavarotti, who would judge her voice in the Luciano Pavarotti International Voice Competition in Philadelphia. "He is my future." Storza, 26, was one of 133 people from 27 countries waiting — some calmly, some quaking — to sing two selections for Pavarotti and a guest judge, Tito Capobianco.

Before the singing, there's the writing. Garth Brooks, Mary Chapin Carpenter, Ronnie Dunn, Vince Gill and Alan Jackson are being honored for their songwriting next week by the Country Music Association in Nashville, Tennessee. The five stars are among 16 composers receiving honors for writing three No. 1 songs in a year.

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Cyprus	800-90810
Egypt	810-0200
Israel	177-100-2727
Jordan	18-800-800
Kuwait	800-288
Lebanon	422-801
Oman	800-011-77
Saudi Arabia	1-800-10
Syria	0-401
U. Arab Emirates	800-121

AFRICA	
Benin	800-001
Gambia	8011
Ghana	0161
Ivory Coast	00-111-11
Kenya	000-10
Liberia	797-797
Morocco	002-11-0011
Sierra Leone	1100
South Africa	0-800-99-0123
Zambia	00-899
Zimbabwe	110-899

AMERICAS	
Argentina	001-800-200-1111
Bolivia	0-800-1112
Brazil	000-8010
Canada	1-800-225-5286
Chile	1-22-0-8311
Colombia	980-11-0010
Ecuador	999-119
El Salvador	199
Guatemala	190
Honduras	123
Mexico	95-800-482-4248
Nicaragua	174
Panama	109
Paraguay	171
Venezuela	80-011-128

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